



भारत का राजपत्र

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
(Separate pagling is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

मोदिस

(NOTICE)

मीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 19 नवम्बर 1970 तक प्रकाशित किये गये हैं।—

The undermentioned *Gazettes of India Extraordinary* were published up to the 19th November 1970 —

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पूर्ण

Nil

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियाँ प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांग-पत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएँगी।
मांग-पत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तिथि से दस दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the *Gazette Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these *Gazettes*.

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(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंक्षालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा जारी की गई विधितर नियमों, विनियमों तथा अधेसों और संवत्त्वों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं

(Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court]

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 29 जनवरी, 1971

सं० 9-प्रेज/71—राष्ट्रपति असम पुलिस के निम्नांकित अधिकारियों को उनकी वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक प्रदान करते हैं :—

अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद

श्री रघुवीर सिंह गोसाई,
मणस्त्र शाखा उप निरीक्षक,
छठी सशस्त्र पुलिस बटालियन,
असम।

श्री तरनी कान्त राय,
हवलदार,
छठी असम पुलिस बटालियन,
असम।

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिये पदक प्रदान किया गया।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह गोसाई के नेतृत्व में छठी असम पुलिस बटालियन का एक गश्ती दल 28 फरवरी, 1970 को गश्त लगाने के बाद अपने स्थान को लौट रहा था। इस टुकड़ी की कमान श्री तरनी कान्त राय के हाथ में थी। गश्ती दल बहुत छोटा था और थका मांदा भी, फिर भी वे उस स्थान की ओर बढ़ा जहाँ उक्त गिरेह छिपा हुआ था। विरोधियों ने जंगलों से होकर भिजों जिले में बचकर भागने की पूरी कोशिश की परन्तु गश्ती दल में तुरन्त उन्हें धेर लिया और उनके बचकर निकलने वाले गस्ते को रोक दिया। विरोधियों ने राइफलों और स्वचलित हथियारों से पुलिस दल पर आक्रमण किया। श्री रघुवीर सिंह ने अपने जवानों को जवाब में तुरन्त गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया और विरोधियों की नजदीकी गोलाघासी के सामने अपनी व्यक्तिगत मुरक्का की परवाह न करते हुए उन्होंने स्वयं दल का नेतृत्व किया। श्री तरनी कान्त राय को आदेश दिया गया कि विरोधियों को पकड़े अवश्य उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य में जैसे भी सम्भव हो उन्हें गोका जाये और उनके भाग निकलने के गस्ते को बन्द कर दिया जाये। विरोधियों ने श्री राय पर भारी गोलाघासी की परवाह न करते हुए उन्होंने अपनी मुरक्का की परवाह न करते हुये बड़े निकट से अपनी स्टेनगन से गोली चलाई। उस मूठभेड़ में एक विरोधी घायल हुआ और पकड़ा गया और कुछ हथियार, गोला बाल्ड और जहरी कागजात भी हाथ आये।

इस प्रकार श्री रघुवीर सिंह गोसाई तथा श्री तरनी कान्त राय ने उदाहरणीय माहस एवं पहल कदमी का प्रशिक्षण दिया।

2. मेरे पदक पुलिस पदक नियमावली के नियम 4(I) के अन्तर्गत वीरता के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं तथा फलस्वरूप नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत विमेष स्वीकृत भत्ता भी दिनांक 28 फरवरी 1970 से दिया जायेगा।

सं० 10-प्रेज/71—राष्ट्रपति मणिपुर राइफल्स के निम्नांकित अधिकारी को उनकी वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक के भार प्रदान करते हैं :—

अधिकारी का नाम तथा पद

श्री जीत बहादुर राय,
हवलदार नं० 1341,
2 री बटालियन, मणिपुर राइफल्स,
मणिपुर।

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिये भार प्रदान किया गया

हवलदार जीत बहादुर राय को मणिपुर स्थित पा चाबी पर द्वितीय भमादेवा के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया 23 सितम्बर, 1969 की प्रातः लगभग 8.45 जब जीकी के कुछ जवान ड्यूटी पर बाहर गये हुए थे। सशस्त्र विरोधियों ने जीकी के मुख्य शिविर मणिपुर राइफल्स के 10 जवान रहते थे, गोलीधारी गुरु विरोधियों की भारी गोलीधारी होने पर भी अविचलित हथ बहादुर ने अपने जवानों की सोची सम्भालने और अपने गोलीधारी जवानों का आदेश दिया। अपने जवानों का करने तथा उनको उत्साहित करने हेतु वे प्रत्येक गये और प्रत्येक जवान को स्वयं ही उन्होंने रिजर्व गोला दाला। कुछ विरोधियों ने अपनी गोलीधारी, को-८ जंगलों की आड़ लेकर उनी दूरी तक पहुंचाने की। जहाँ से जीकी पर ग्रनेड फेंक सके, किन्तु हवलदार जीत ने उन पर ग्रनेड फेंके और उन्हें अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने से उत्तम में हवलदार जीत बहादुर ने देखा कि नव श्रिंखित चंचराज को तत्काल गोली लग जाने का खतरा था आप को जंगल में ढाल कर तुरन्त राइफलेसमेन के पार उसे धीळे लीना। ऐसा करते समय उनकी दायी हृदय,

उंगली की जड़ मेराइफ्ल की गोली लगी। अपनी चोट की परवाह न करते हुए हवलदार जीत बहादुर अपने जबानों का सार्वदर्शन करते रहे तथा उनका उत्साह बढ़ाते रहे और उन्होंने अपने समादर्षा को कुमुक पहुंचाने के लिये सदेश भेजा। कुमुक पहुंचने पर विरोधी घने जंगल मे भाग गये। हवलदार जीत बहादुर ने त केवल विरोधियों द्वारा लिंगिर को नष्ट किये जाने से ही वचाया ब्रह्मिक अपने राक्फलमैन की भी जान बचा ली।

इस मुठभेट मे हवलदार जीत बहादुर राय ने उत्कृष्ट साहस एवं कर्तव्यपरायणता का प्रदर्शन किया।

2. यह बार पुलिस पदक नियमावली के नियम 4 (i) के अन्तर्गत वीरगत के लिए दिये जा रहे हैं तथा फलस्वरूप नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत विशेष स्वीकृत भत्ता भी दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 1969 से दिया जायेगा।

दिनांक 2 फरवरी 1971

म० 11-प्रेज/71—गान्धूपति आयुध कारखाना भण्डार के निम्नावित अधिकारियों को उनकी वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक प्रदान करते हैं।—

अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद

श्री वालकृष्ण नटराजन,
सहायक मडल अग्नि अधिकारी,
पाइंचेरी अग्नि सेवा,
पांडिरी।

(स्वर्गीय)

श्री बंकटेशरस्लू कोंडा कोटेश्वर राय,
पुलिस उप-निरीक्षक,
पुलिस विभाग,
पांडिचेरी।

(स्वर्गीय)

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिये पदक प्रशान किया गया।

12 अक्टूबर, 1969 को पांडिचेरी मे चक्रवात की चेतावनी लगभग साय 7 बजकर 25 मिन्ट पर पांडिचेरी के पुलिस द्वारा सदेश मिला कि कोई 10 किलोमीटर दूर विल्लीयापीप यात्रियों से भरी पांडिचेरी की ओर आती हुई एक लंकरणी पुल पर मंझधार में फंस गई है। सूचना गिलते गलबृण नटराजन एक फायर यूनिट व कॉस्टेबलों की एक वंचाव कार्यों के लिए विल्लीयानूर रखाना हो गये। इस पर पता चला कि पुल पर बाढ़ का प्रवाह बहुत तेज था तक पहुंचना बिल्कुल कठिन था जहाँ से बच्चों समेत बैठे व्यक्ति सहायता के लिए चीख-पुकार कर रहे थे। कार का ध्यान न करते हुए सर्वथो नटराज और कोंडा कार के यात्रियों को वचाने के साहसिक कार्य के लिए इंबाढ़ मे कूद पड़े। किन्तु दुर्भियवश कार उभड़ते हुये इंज छारा मे फंप चुकी थी और उसमे इंज गई। बचाने व पुलिस अधिकारी और कार मे बैठे व्यक्ति बाढ़ मे यथापि कार मे बैठे व्यक्तियों का जीवन वचाया न जा भी थी भटराजन और श्री कोटेश्वर राय दोनों ने

उन व्यक्तियों को बचाने के प्रयास मे उत्कृष्ट वीरता का परिचय दिया।

2. ये पदक पुलिस पदक नियमावली ने नियम 4 (i) के अन्तर्गत वीरता के लिये दिये जा रहे हैं तथा फलस्वरूप नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत श्री बंकटेशरस्लू कोंडा कोटेश्वर राय को विशेष स्वीकृत भत्ता भी दिनांक 22 अक्टूबर, 1969 से दिया जायेगा।

म० 12-प्रेज/71—गान्धूपति आयुध कारखाना भण्डार के निम्नावित अधिकारियों को उनकी वीरता लिए पुलिस पदक प्रदान करते हैं।—

अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद

श्री नलिन कुमार विश्नोई,
पर्यवेक्षक “ए” ग्रेड,
आयुध कारखाना,
भण्डार।

श्री गोपाल बाजीराव वारस्कर,
फायरमैन ग्रेड 2,
आयुध कारखाना
भण्डार।

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिए पदक प्रशान किया गया।

18 नवम्बर, 1969 को अपराह्न के 3 बजकर 55 मिन्ट पर भण्डार आयुध कारखाने के एन० सी० पी० क्षेत्र मे स्थित भवन नं० 79-ए मे एक विस्फोट हुआ और उस क्षेत्र मे भारी धुआ देखा गया तथा धमाके की दबी आवाज मुनाई पड़ी। श्री नलिन कुमार विश्नोई तथा श्री गोपाल बाजीराव वारस्कर ने, जो आग वुमाने वाला सोडा एसिड यंत्र लगाने के बाद कारखाने के मुख्य द्वार मे लौट रहे थे, इस उटे हुए धुए के बादल को देखा। श्री वारस्कर को नेकर श्री विश्नोई जीप गाड़ी मे एन० सी० पी० क्षेत्र की ओर तुरन्त चल दिये। वहा पहुंच कर उन्होंने देखा कि आठ कुट लम्बी सूखी धास और बबूल के सूखे पेड़ों से निकलती हुई आग हवा के बेग से भड़क उठी थी और भवन नम्बर 79 के गलियारे का उत्तरी व पूर्वी भाग उसकी लपेट मे आ चुका था तथा वह भवन के पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी भाग की ओर बढ़ रही थी। गलियारे के दूसरी ओर कई टन विस्फोटक पदार्थ जमा थे। स्थिति की गम्भीरता का अनुभव करते हुए जुलसा देने वाले तेज ताप व घने धुए की परवाह न करते हुए श्री विश्नोई और श्री वारस्कर ने तुरन्त होम पाइप बिला दिया और पानी खोल दिया। अपनी जना की बाजी लगाते हुए उन्होंने आग को आगे बढ़ने से रोक दिया और एक भीपण विस्फोट होने से बचा लिया।

2. ये पदक पुलिस पदक नियमावली के नियम 4(i) के अन्तर्गत वीरगत के लिए दिये जा रहे हैं तथा फलस्वरूप नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत विशेष भत्ता भी दिनांक 18 नवम्बर 1969 से दिया जायेगा।

म० 13-प्रेज/71—राष्ट्रपति मणिपुर राइफल के निम्नाकिन अधिकारियों को उत्तरी बीरता र निव पुलिस पदक प्रदान करने हैं—

अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद

श्री विजय विक्रम सरदाना,
अमिस्टेंट क्रमाइन्ट,
चौथी बटालियन, मणिपुर राइफल
इम्फाल।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह,
जमादार,
चौथी बटालियन, मणिपुर राइफल
इम्फाल।

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिए पदक प्रदान किया गया।

1967 के आरम्भ से सूचनाएँ मिलती रही कि मणिपुर विरोधियों ने भारी मध्या में मणिपुर में घुसपैठ की है और वे गैर-कानूनी कार्यवाहियों में लगे हैं। श्री विजय विक्रम सरदाना को चार प्लाट्टने देकर इस गिरोह का सामना करने के लिए तैनात किया गया। मुख्या दल ने विरोधियों का पीछा करके उन्हे घन जगतों की पहाड़िया में खेड़े दिया और उनके शिविर का नाट कर दिया जो विरोधियों का मुख्यालय और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बनना चाहा था। 16 जून, 1967 की प्रातः सूचना मिली कि भारो-मदर पहाड़ी सीमा तकाऊ गाव के समीप एक गिरोह डैग ढाले हैं। इन के प्रकाश में आक्रमण करने का जोखिम लेने तथा प्रतिष्ठान मौसम व जोकों से भरे जगल की परवाह न करते हुए श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ने विरोधियों पर धारा बोल दिया। पुलिस दल को दो टुकड़ियों में बाट दिया गया। एक श्री सरदाना तथा दूसरी श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह के नेतृत्व में। श्री सरदाना की टुकड़ी दाहिनी ओर से शिविर की ओर रेगती रुद्ध बढ़ी और छोटी प्रकार श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह की टुकड़ी भी बाई ओर से बढ़ी तथा दोनों दल शिविर में केवल 50 गज के फासले तक पहुंच गये। विरोधियों की तज़र इन टुकड़ियों पर पड़ गई और स्वचालित गमनों से उड़ोने गोलाबारी शुरू कर दी। श्री सरदाना की टुकड़ी ती निरन्धव दल गई थी परन्तु श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नुरन्तु उठ खड़े हुए और बीच में खड़े होकर चारे ओर में गोलियां की दीछतर से अपने बचाव का ध्यान न करने हुए जघाव में गोली चलाने के लिए आने जवानों को आदेश देकर त्वय बहा पहुंच गये जहा अपना मार्टिनिट था। वहां ये विरोधियों पर गोले बरसाने शुरू कर दिये। विरोधियों के छक्के छूट गये। अब श्री सरदाना उठ खड़े हुए और अपने जवानों ने आक्रमण करवा दिया। वह गवु की भारी गोलाबारी में निर्भीक ये और विरोधियों के शिविर वी परिश्रम में निढ़र होकर कूद पड़े। इस निर्भीक आक्रमण से विरोधी बिल्कुल घबरा गये और जर्से अरब-शम्ब एवं निजी मामले को बही लोड भाग भिजाते।

श्री विजय विक्रम सरदाना एवं श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह न इस

तरह अपनी उस्कृष्ट बीरता पहल कदमी और अमाधारण अन्तर्गत बीरता ने लिये दिया जा रहा है तथा फलस्वरूप नियम ५ के अन्तर्गत श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह को विशेष स्वीकृत भत्ता भी दिनाक १६ जून, 1967 से दिया जाएगा।

२ ये पदक पुलिस पदक नियमावली के नियम १ (१) के अन्तर्गत बीरता के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं तथा फलस्वरूप नियम ५ के अन्तर्गत श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह को विशेष स्वीकृत भत्ता भी दिनाक १६ जून, 1967 से दिया जाएगा।

म० 13-प्रेज/71—राष्ट्रपति मध्य प्रदेश के निम्नाकिन अधिकारी को उसकी बीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक प्रदान करते हैं—

अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद

श्री पूरन लाल देवरिया,
पुलिस उप-निरीक्षक,
जिला मुरैना,
मध्य प्रदेश।

(स्वार्गीय)

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिए पदक प्रदान किया गया

जनजाति के एक युवक उप-निरीक्षक पूरन लाल देवरिया श्री डाकू-विरोधी कार्यों के लिए मुरैना जिले के विजपुर पुलिस श्रीता में विशेष रूप में तैनात किया गया क्योंकि कुछ ऐसी सूचना थी कि जनजाति के लोग डाकूओं की सहायता कर रहे हैं। ४ जूनार्ड, 1970 की शाम को कुछ गोलमाल सूचना मिली कि डाकू मश्यन गिर्ह का एक गिरोह विजपुर तथा सबलगढ़ पुलिस गांवों की भीमा पर जगलों में छिपा हुआ है। गिरोह का पता लगाने तथा उसका सफाया करने के लिए २५ जवानों के एक पुलिस दल को श्री पूरन लाल के अधीन नैनात किया गया। घने जंगलों का छानते हुये और कुछ पद-चिह्नों की दिशा में खोजते हुए ९ जूनार्ड, 1970 की पुलिस दल ने डाकूओं के छिपने के स्थान का पता लगा लिया। पुलिस दल डाकूओं पर धेरा लाल रहा था तो डाकूओं ने तोड़ने के उद्देश्य से स्टैनगत व स्वचालित राइफलों से पर गोली चलाई परन्तु पुलिस दल ने तीन डाकूओं का तथा कुछ को धायल कर दिया। पुलिस पेरे को कुछ छूट डाकू बच कर भाग निकलने के उद्देश्य से उम और पूरन लाल डाकूओं की योजना को भांप गये और जि अपने आप को डालने वाले थे उसकी बतई परवाह डाकूओं को बच निकलने से शोकने के लिये आगे बढ़े। ने स्टैनगत चमार्डी और उन्हें वही मार गिराया।

श्री पूरन लाल देवरिया ने उस्कृष्टबीरता, कर्त आर उच्च कोटि के नेतृत्व के गुणों का परिचय दिया मुझभेड़ में अपने प्राणों की आवृति दे दी।

२ यह पदक पुलिस पदक नियमावली के नियम अन्तर्गत बीरता के लिये दिया जा रहा है तथा फलस्वरूप नियम ५ के अन्तर्गत विशेष स्वीकृत भत्ता भी दिनाक ५ जून में दिया जायेगा।

मा० १५-प्र०/७१—गण्डपति महाराज् पुलिस के निम्नांकित
प्रविकारिया को उनीं वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक प्रदान करते हैं—

अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद

श्री रामचन्द्र यत्नापा मरदुर
पुलिस उप-नियुक्त
जिला आगरा
महाराष्ट्र।

श्री बमलत गणपत येसादे
सशस्त्र पुलिस हेड काम्टेवल
जिला आगरा,
महाराष्ट्र।

(स्वर्गीय)

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिए पदक प्रदान किया गया।

२० जुलाई, १९७० को पुलिस का सूचना मिली कि अपराधी माती येल्के नामक खतरनाक अपराधी, हत्या के कई भासलों में जिया की खोज थी, दुद्धगाव पुलिस थाने के कोवाते-पीयरा गाव में छुपा हुआ है। आपराधी को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए उसके निभूत-स्थान का एक पुलिस दल भेजा गया। गाव में पहचन पर पुलिस दल को दो ट्रूकड़ियों में बाट दिया गया। श्री रामचन्द्र यत्नापा मरदुर के नेतृत्व वाली ट्रूकटी भकान के बगमदे के सामने गयी औं पुलिस की दूसरी ट्रूकटी भकान के पीछे से। श्री मरदुर ने भकान वालों को आहर आने को कहा। भकान भालिक ने प्रबगहट में जब कुछ उनर देना शुरू किया तो श्री मरदुर को भकान के भीतर दूर खलबली का भास हुआ। यह जानकर कि भकान के अन्दर म कोई बचकर भासने का प्रयत्न रुग रहा है, श्री मरदुर ने लात मारके ढार खोल दिया। ढार खुलने ही अन्दर से बन्दूक म गाली चला दी। श्री येसादे अपनी निजी सुरक्षा की परवाह न करते हुए न के अन्दर चले गये और गोली चला दी। अपराधी ने ग्रेनेट और श्री येसादे को मार दिया। इस प्रवार श्री येसादे ने खतर-पकड़ बो पकड़ने के प्रयत्न में अपने जीवन की बाजी लगा दी। ने भी अपराधी को पकड़ने में विशिष्ट नेतृत्व व कर्तव्य दूर्दृष्टि।

प्रेसक पुलिस नियमावली के नियम १ (१) के अन्तर्गत ए दिये जा रहे हैं तथा फलस्वरूप नियम ५ के अन्तर्गत भता भी दिनांक २० जुलाई, १९७० में दिया जायेगा।

६-प्र०/७१—गण्डपति कलकत्ता पुलिस के निम्नांकित ने उतकी वीरता के लिए पुलिस पदक प्रशान करते हैं—

जारी का नाम तथा पद

सी नारायण हे,
इल न० ज०/७१,
ना पुलिस
१ नगाल।

का विवरण जिनके लिए पदक प्रदान किया गया।

उत्त में आपराधिक मामला में रवीदास नामक एक राधी की खाज में थी। ४ जनवरी, १९७० को प्रातः १० बजे पर एक लैसी चालक ने रवीदास के

विश्व लटमार की सूचना दी। पुलिस का एक दल रवीदास को पकड़ने के लिए उमके भकान पर भेजा गया। जब पुलिस दल भकान के पाय पूजा तो रवीदास के दल ने महक वी गभी बतिया बन्द कर दी आर पुलिस दल पर अचानक आक्रमण कर दिया। रवीदास न भी अपने भकान के प्रथम तल में अपनी रिवाल्वर से गाली लगाई। उसके बाद पुलिस दल ने, जिस में काम्टेवल लक्ष्मी न नारायण भी था, भकान का बचकर लगाया और पीछे से उसके ममीप पहुंच गया। किन्तु रवीदास इस युक्ति को भाप गया और उसने ममीप पहुंचने वाले पुलिस दल पर गोली लगाई। तब काम्टेवल लक्ष्मी नारायण वडी दुर्दिमता तथा साहस से रवीदास के घर को जाने लावाती एक तग गली के भीतर चला गया तथा उसने रवीदास पर गोली लगाई। रवीदास को गोली लगी। उसने अपना रिवाल्वर अपने एक साथी को दे दिया। काम्टेवल लक्ष्मी नारायण ने फिर गाली लगाई जो रवीदास को लगी और वह मारा गया। इस प्रकार श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण ने अपनी मुधवुध, बड़े साहस तथा चौकसी से एक कुछ्यात आगाधी को मार डाला।

२ यह पदक पुलिस नियमावली के नियम १ (१) के अन्तर्गत वीरता के लिए दिया जा रहा है तथा फलस्वरूप नियम ५ के अन्तर्गत विशेष स्वीकृत भता भी दिनांक ४ मितम्बर १९७० में दिया जायेगा।

नारायण सिंह
गण्डपति के सचिव

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग)

नई शिल्पी, दिनांक २८ जनवरी १९७१

मा० २५-१५/७१-मा००—राष्ट्रपति, राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग के ब्रह्मक विषय पर में श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम का न्यायपत्र २८ जनवरी, १९७१ के अपराह्न से स्वीकार करते हैं।

राष्ट्रपति श्री आजा मे।

जगदीश चन्द्र माधुर, अपर सचिव

वित्त मंत्रालय (अर्थ विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक १६ जनवरी १९७१

संक्षेप

मा० एक० ८(१९) एन० एस०/७०—राष्ट्रीय बचत कर्तव्य गलाहकार बोर्ड को, जिसे भारत सरकार के ३१ जनवरी, १९७० के सकल्य मा० एक० ८(१५) एन० एस०/६९ के अनुसार पहली जनवरी, १९७० से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए गठित किया गया था, पहली जनवरी, १९७१ में फिर एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए गठित किया गया है। इस पुतर्फिल बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम इन प्रकार हैं—

अध्यक्ष

श्रीमनी ललिता गजगोपालन,

११ फिरोजगाह गाड, नई दिल्ली

सदस्य

- 1 श्री नोटा गमस्वामी,
प्रचायन राज मंत्री और अध्यक्ष
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
आनंद प्रदेश,
हैदराबाद ।
- 2 श्री आर० जी० वस्त्रा,
अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
अमम ट्रिवयन,
गोहाटी,
असम ।
- 3 अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
विहार,
पटना ।
- 4 श्री हितेन्द्र भाई के० देसाई,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
गुजरात,
अहमदाबाद ।
- 5 श्रीमती इन्दिरा चत्रबर्ती,
अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
राजभवन,
हरियाणा,
चंडीगढ़ ।
- 6 श्री जी० एव० ठोगण
वित्त मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
जम्मू और कश्मीर,
श्रीनगर ।
7. अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
केरल,
त्रिवेन्द्रम ।
- 8 श्री एम० करुणानिधि,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
मद्रास ।
- 9 श्री श्यामाचरण शुक्ल,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
मध्य प्रदेश,
भोपाल ।
- 10 श्री पृस० थ० वानखेडे,
वित्त,
विधि नथा न्यायपालिका आग्रोटी बचत मंत्री और
अध्यक्ष
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
महाराष्ट्र,
बम्बई ।
- 11 श्री गमकृष्ण टेगडे
वित्त मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
मेसूर,
बगलौर ।
- 12 अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
उडीमा
भुवनेश्वर ।
- 13 श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
पंजाब,
चंडीगढ़ ।
14. श्री मथुरादास माथुर,
वित्त मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
राजस्थान,
जयपुर ।
- 15 श्री टी० पन० मिह,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड
उत्तर प्रदेश,
लखनऊ ।
- 16 श्री बी० बी० शोप,
पश्चिम बगाल के राज्यपाल के मुख्य सलाहकार और
अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
पश्चिम बगाल,
कलकत्ता ।
17. श्री ग० सी० शुभ,
कार्यकारी पार्षद, (मित),
शिल्पी ।
- 18 श्री ढी० बी० बन्दोड़कर,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
गोआ, दमन और दीव
परिषम ।

19. डा० वाई० एस० परमार,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
हिमाचल प्रदेश,
गिरिला ।
20. श्री डी० जी० भावे,
मुख्य सचिव और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
मणिपुर,
झम्फाल ।
21. श्री उमेशलाल मिहि,
सदस्य,
विधान सभा और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
विपुरा,
अगरतला ।
22. श्री एम० ओ० एच० फार्लक,
मुख्य मंत्री और अध्यक्ष,
राष्ट्रीय बचत राज्य सलाहकार बोर्ड,
पाण्डीचेरी ।
23. श्री होकीशी खेमा,
मुख्य मंत्री,
नागलैण्ड,
कोहिमा ।
24. श्री रघुनाथ प्रसाद खेतान,
संसद् सदस्य (राज्य सभा),
74, साउथ एवेन्यू,
नई दिल्ली-11 ।
25. श्री होगी जे० एच० सालेयारवान,
सदस्य,
विधान सभा
करीम भाई, मेनर,
भूसा भाई देसाई रोड,
बम्बई-26 ।
26. श्री अमर नाथ विद्यालंकार,
72, रिंग रोड, लालिपत्त नगर,
नई दिल्ली-11 ।
27. श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मंजूमदार,
राष्ट्रीय आयुक्त,
भारत स्काउट एण्ड गाइड,
16, रिंग रोड,
इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट,
नई दिल्ली ।
28. श्री एस० एन० प्रसन्न कुमार,
अध्यक्ष,
नगर पालिका परिषद्,
गवुगिंगि,
- जिला तुम्कुर,
मैसूर ।
29. श्रीमती वीना दुग्गल,
42, बाल्मीकि मार्ग,
लखनऊ ।
30. श्रीमती शान कुमारी हैडा,
सामवाई,
3-5-694/1, न्यू नारायण गढ़ा,
हैदराबाद-29,
(आ० प्र०) ।
31. श्रीमती लीला दामोदर, मेनन,
मारफत भात्तमि,
अनंकुलम,
कोचीन-17 ।
32. श्री ए० एन० बुच,
टेक्सटाइल लेवर एसोसिएशन,
भद्रा,
अहमदाबाद-1 ।
33. श्री नाथू सिह,
प्रमुख,
जिला परिषद्,
सदाहरू माधोपुर,
(राजस्थान) ।
34. श्री पी० आर० चक्रवर्ती,
13/23, वेस्टर्न एक्सटेंशन ऐरिया,
नई दिल्ली-5 ।
35. डा० (कुमारी) एस० विजयालक्ष्मी,
121-वी०, संतोम रोड,
मद्रास-4 ।
2. बोर्ड निम्नलिखित काम करता रहेगा :—
(1) राज्य सलाहकार बोर्डों के कार्यों का समन्वय और
उनका भागीदारी;
(2) देश में राष्ट्रीय बचत आंदोलन के प्रसार के सिए
आवश्यक उपायों और छोटी बचत योजना को
लोकप्रिय बनाने के साधनों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार
की सहायता करना और उसे सलाह देना; और
(3) राष्ट्रीय बचत आंदोलन के सम्बन्ध में संगठन और
प्रचार से सम्बन्धित विषयों के बारे में सरकार
को सलाह देना ।
- आवेदन
- आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की प्रतिलिपियाँ निम्न-
लिखितों को भेज दी जाय :—
- 1 सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों
के वित्त सचिव
- 2 सभी गवालेस्ट्राकार

- 3 बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष और सभी सदस्य,
 4 संसदीय कार्य विभाग,
 5 राष्ट्रीय बचत आयुक्त, पोस्ट बाक्स 96, नागपुर,
 6 सभी राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रादेशिक निदेशक और कार्यभारी प्रादेशिक उप-निदेशक।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि सर्वसाधारण की सूचना के लिए यह संकल्प भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाय।

बी० मैदेयन, संयुक्त-सचिव

विवेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 29 जनवरी 1971

संकल्प

सं० 4(27)-टैक्स (सी०)/69—भारत सरकार ने, 19 मई, 1969 को भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र भाग-1, खण्ड 1 के पृष्ठ 333 तथा 334 पर प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व विवेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय के संकल्प सं० 4(27)-टैक्स (सी०)/69 दिनांक 17 मई, 1969 के अन्तर्गत पुनर्गठित अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड में, निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को सदस्य के रूप में नामित करने का विनिश्चय किया है:—

1. श्री इस्ताफा हुसैन,
सदस्य,
विधान परिषद्,
गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश।
2. श्री खालिद अनवर अंसारी,
1, छज्जू बाग,
पटना, बिहार।
3. इन सदस्यों के नाम, उपरोक्त संकल्प में क्रम सं० 33 तथा 34 पर जोड़े गए हैं।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि यह संकल्प भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाए।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि संकल्प की एक एक प्रति सभी संबद्धों को भेजी जाए।

बलदेव कुमार, संयुक्त सचिव

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय

खान और धातु विभाग

खंडिज विकास समर्थन समिति (लौह अयस्क से मिलन)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 4 जनवरी 1971

सं० 20(26)/70-सम०—ऊपर वर्णित विषय पर, खान और धातु विभाग के संकल्प सं० 20(26)/70-सम०, दिनांक 14 दिसंबर, 1970 के समिति गठन में पैरा 3 में की प्रविष्टि

“सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय (व्यय और आर्थिक कार्य) —सदस्यों” के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी :—

“वित्त सचिव	सदस्य
सचिव वित्त मंत्रालय	सदस्य”
(आर्थिक कार्य)	

के० एस० रामचन्द्रन, संयुक्त सचिव

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण,

आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय

(निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक जनवरी 1971

संकल्प

सं० जी० 28017/1/70-एल०-II—लोक लेखा समिति (चतुर्थ लोक भवा) ने अपनी 108वीं रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की थी कि भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय की कार्य-प्रणाली की विस्तार-पूर्वक जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी का गठन किया जाता चाहिए जो तथ्यों का स्वतन्त्र रूप से पता लगाए। भारत सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है, तथा निम्नलिखित सदस्यों की एक कमेटी गठित करने का निर्णय किया है :—

अध्यक्ष

श्री होमी जे० एच० तलेयारखा,

सदस्य विधान सभा,

महाराष्ट्र।

सदस्य

श्री एल० जे० मंज्रेकर,

संयुक्त सचिव तथा विधिक सलाहकार,

विधि मंत्रालय।

श्री आर० पी० कपूर,

उप-वित्तीय सलाहकार,

वित्त मंत्रालय,

नई दिल्ली।

श्री मनमोहन किशन।

कमेटी का एक पूर्णकालिक सचिव होगा जो अध्यक्ष के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत कमेटी की बैठकों का आयोजन करेगा।

2 कमेटी अन्य मामलों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित मामलों पर पूछताछ करेगी तथा अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी :—

- (i) भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय में किस सीमा तक शिथिलता रही :—
- (क) पट्टा-विलेखों का निष्पादन कराने में;
- (ख) भूमि के किरायों के पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए आवेदन फाइल करने में तथा भूमि का पुनरीक्षण किराया वसूल करने में;
- (ग) पट्टों के उल्लंघनों की जांच करने तथा नियमित करने में।

- (ii) भूमि का किराया बढ़ाने से सम्बन्धित आदेशों को लागू करने में किस सीमा तक भेद-भाव हुआ है, विषेष रूप से उन मामलों जो प्रश्नाधीम सोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट के पिछले खण्ड में उल्लिखित हैं।
- (iii) भूमि का किराया निश्चित करने के लिए वर्तमान पद्धति को, जो अधिक समय लेती है, किस प्रकार सर्वाधिक युक्ति-युक्त बनाया जा सकता है, तथा क्या किराये सम्बन्धी मूल्य को निश्चित करने के लिए कोई सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किए जा सकते हैं।
- (iv) क्या भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय संगठनात्मक दृष्टि में तथा कार्य के सरलीकरण तथा एकरूपता के हित में, कार्य को करने में सक्षम है। दिल्ली में भूमि के प्रश्नासन से सम्बन्धित कार्य, जो आजकल तीन विभिन्न एजेंसियों, अर्थात् भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय, दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जा रहा है, एक ही एजेंसी में आसानी में केन्द्रित हो सकता है।

3. कमेटी लोक-सेक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 1.9, 1.10 तथा 1.11 (जिसके उद्दरण संलग्न हैं) में उल्लिखित मामलों की भी जांच पड़ताल करेगी।

4. कमेटी, अपने गठन की तिथि से 1 वर्ष के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट यथा सम्भव जीघ्र प्रस्तुत करेगी।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक प्रति सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों को भेजी जाए तथा इसे आम जानकारी के लिए भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाए।

पी० आर० नायन, सचिव

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 15 दिसम्बर 1970

संकल्प

सं० 25013(10)/70-डब्ल्यू०-१—भूतपूर्व निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय के दिनांक 31-8-1967 के संकल्प सं० 25013(16)-ई०-डब्ल्यू०/67 के संशोधन में, राष्ट्रपति ने यह निर्णय किया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघ क्षेत्र के निर्माण सलाहकार बोर्ड का निम्नलिखित रूप से पुनर्गठन किया जाना चाहिए :—

बोर्ड में एक अध्यक्ष तथा 3 सदस्य होंगे। हिमाचल प्रदेश लोक निर्माण विभाग के सचिव इसके अध्यक्ष होंगे तथा वित्त सचिव, मुख्य इंजीनियर (दक्षिण) और मुख्य इंजीनियर (उत्तर) बोर्ड के सदस्य होंगे।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाए।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि संकल्प की प्रति सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को भेजी जाए।

एस० एन० बनर्जी, उप-सचिव

(परिवार नियोजन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 15 जनवरी 1971

संकल्प

सं० 6-7/70-नीति—दिनांक 2 मितम्बर, 1970 के संकल्प सं० 6-7/70-नीति का आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए भारत सरकार ने परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न की समीक्षा करने और जांच करने के लिए गठित समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तिथि 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 से 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया है।

आदेश

1. आदेश है कि संकल्प की एक-एक प्रतिलिपि सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित सरकारों को भेज दी जाए।

2. आदेश है कि सर्वसाधारण की सूचना के लिए संकल्प को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाए।

आर० एन० मधोक, संयुक्त सचिव

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 15 दिसम्बर 1970

सं० 2-20/69-नीति—केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन परिषद् के पुनर्गठन से सम्बन्धित इस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 2-20/69-नीति, दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1970 का आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए भारत सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि भारतीय जनसंघ्या परिषद् के कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन परिषद् के अध्यक्ष न हो कर सदस्य होंगे।

दीनानाथ चौधरी, उप-सचिव

पोल परिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 28 जनवरी 1971

संकल्प

सं० 7-पी० जी०(1)/71—भारत सरकार को मारमुगाओं पत्तन की 1969-70 की प्रश्नासन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है। रिपोर्ट के उल्लेखनीय तथ्यों की समीक्षा नीचे दी जा रही है।—

(1) विस्तौरीय स्थिति :

1969-70 में मारमुगाओं पत्तन का कुल राजस्व 221.94 लाख रु० था। इसकी तुलना में 1968-69 में यह राशि 221.54 लाख रुपए थी।

विचाराधीन वर्ष में 182.81 लाख रुपए व्यय हुए जबकि 1968-69 में 147.45 लाख रुपए व्यय हुए थे। व्यय में वृद्धि होने का मुख्य कारण सामान और श्रम की लागत में वृद्धि होना था जिस के फलस्वरूप मरमत, अनुरक्षण और पत्तन के परिवासन व्यय परिसम्पत्ति के मूल्यक्षात्र में और “प्रबंध और सामान्य प्रशासन” के अन्तर्गत के व्यय में वृद्धि हुई।

(2) यातायात

1969-70 में इस पत्तन पर कुल मिलाकर 9029179 टन का यातायात हुआ, जो पत्तन के इतिहास में सबसे ऊँचा रिकार्ड

है। इसकी तुलना में 1968-69 में 8778884 टन का यातायात हुआ था। यातायात की संख्याएं अलग-अलग नीचे दी जा रही हैं:—

	1968-69	1969-70
	टन	टन
यातायात	369468	241255
नियति	8409416	8787924

1969-70 के नियति में 8722710 टन अयस्क और 65214 टन सामान्य माल शामिल हैं:—

(3) पोतपरिवहन :

1969-70 में इस पत्तन में कुल 6652685 टन भार के 561 जहाज आये जब कि इससे पिछले वर्ष कुल 5620957 टन में 621 जहाज आए थे।

(4) यात्री यातायात :

1969-70 में मारमुगाओ पत्तन पर 5502 यात्री जहाजों पर चढ़े और 1970 यात्री जहाजों से उतरे। इससे पिछले वर्ष की संगत संख्याएं 9717 (चढ़े) और 10758 (उतरे) हैं।

(5) पूँजीगत निर्माणकार्य :

1969-70 में पूँजीगत लेखा में 97.87 लाख रुपए व्यय किए गए। जो निर्माण कार्य शुरू किए गए उनमें से कुछ निर्माण-कार्य और उन पर किया गया व्यय नीचे दिया जा रहा है:—

निर्माण कार्य का नाम	व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1. निकर्षण एवं भूमि उद्धरण जिसमें भूमि उद्धरण बन्द भी शामिल हैं	35.01
2. हैड सैड और वाइना में क्वार्टरों का निर्माण	14.88
3. छह क्रोनों की स्थापना	3.12
4. वर्कशाप मशीनों का अर्जन	2.52
5. तिरती पाइपलाइन का निर्माण	2.01
6. वर्षं नं०, 6 और 7 पर एक डायाक्राम दीवाल का निर्माण	1.31
7. "सी" शेड का विस्तार और सब-स्टेशन (विद्युत) भवन का निर्माण	2.39

(6) कल्याण :

विचाराधीन वर्ष में पत्तन न्यास द्वारा किये गए कल्याण-उपायों में ये शामिल हैं—सनोरंजन, दिलबहलाव और चिकित्सा

सुविधाएं, दो कांटीनें और एक पत्तन कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी सोसाइटी चलाना और अमला क्वार्टरों के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करना।

(7) अभिक्रिया :

विचाराधीन वर्ष में पत्तन में अभिक्रिया से सम्बद्ध स्थिति सामान्य रूप से संतोषजनक रही।

(8) अभिस्वीकृति :

पत्तन न्यास के विचाराधीन वर्ष के कार्य को सरकार संतोष-पूर्ण दृष्टि से देखती है।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक-एक प्रतिलिपि दोनों सम्बन्धितों को भेज दी जाए।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को सामान्य गूचना के लिए भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित कर दिया जाए।

विनांक 29 जनवरी 1971

संकल्प

स० 2-पी० जौ० (1)/71—भारत सरकार को कांडला पत्तन की वर्ष 1969-70 की प्रशासन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है। रिपोर्ट के मुख्य तथ्यों की समीक्षा नीचे दी जा रही है:—

विस्तीर्ण परिणाम

पत्तन की राजस्व आय (कनहारी लेखे को मिलाकर) विचाराधीन वर्ष में 260.63 लाख रुपए हुई। इसकी तुलना में 1968-69 में यह आय 210.98 लाख रुपए हुई थी।

विचाराधीन वर्ष में (कनहारी लेखे के व्यय, ऋण प्रभार और मूल्यहास की व्यवस्था को दिए गए अंशदान, इत्यादि को मिलाकर) व्यय राशि 253.91 लाख रुपए थी जब कि 1968-69 में यह राशि 188.85 लाख रुपए थी।

पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में आय और व्यय में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण पुनरीधित लेखा प्रणाली, जो इस पत्तन में लागू की गई है, के अनुसार लेखा-संकलन का प्रोद्भव आधार पर किया जाना है। आय में वृद्धि आंशिक रूप से यातायात में कुछ वृद्धि के कारण भी हुई। व्यय में वृद्धि आंशिक रूप से पत्तन और गोदी कर्मचारियों के केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोई की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन, मूल्यहास की व्यवस्था में वृद्धि और अनुरक्षण की ऊंची लागत के कारण हुई है।

विस्तीर्ण वर्ष 1969-70 के अन्त में भारत सरकार को देय पत्तन का वाकी ऋण इस वर्ष के दौरान लिए गए 75 लाख रुपए के ऋण को हिसाब में लेकर, 197.00 लाख रुपए था। परन्तु यह राशि नब तक अस्थाई है जब तक भारत सरकार 29-2-1964, जब पत्तन न्यास बना था, ने कुल पूँजीगत ऋण को निपिच्चत नहीं कर लेती है।

2. यातायात :

(क) व्यापार : 1968-69 की तुलना में 1969-70 में कोडला पत्तन से होकर आने जाने वाला यातायात निम्न सारणी में दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	आयात	नियर्ति	कुल यातायात
	(लाख मीटरी टनों में)		
1968-69	17. 09	3. 26	20. 35
1969-70	18. 04	3. 06	21. 10

(ख) परिवहन : 1969-70 में पाल पोतों को छोड़कर कुल 22. 63 लाख टन भार के 267 पोत इस पत्तन पर आए। इसकी तुलना में 1968-69 में कुल 21. 52 टन भार के 261 पोत आए थे।

3. अम और कल्याण क्रियाकलाप :

आवास, उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर, शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं, क्लब, कांटीन, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं, इत्यादि, जैसी सुविधाएं पूर्ववत दी जाती रही।

4. पूँजीगत निर्माण कार्य :

विचाराधीन वर्ष में पूँजीगत निर्माणकार्यों पर कुल ध्यय 87. 69 लाख रुपए हुआ।

5. अभिस्वरूपि :

पत्तन न्यास के विचाराधीन वर्ष के कार्य को सरकार मंतोष-प्रद दृष्टि से देखती है।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक-एक प्रति सब सम्बन्धितों को भेज दी जाए।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को सामान्य सूचना के लिए भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित कर दिया जाए।

के० नारायणन, संयुक्त सचिव

अम, नियोजन एवं पुनर्वास मंत्रालय
नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिवेशालय
नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 25 जनवरी 1971

संकल्प

स० एम० पी०-१०(११०)/६९—अम, नियोजन एवं पुनर्वास मंत्रालय, अम एवं नियोजन विभाग (नियोजन एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिवेशालय) के संकल्प स० एम० पी०-१०(११०) ६९ दिनांक १९-१२-७० में आशिक परिवर्तन करते हुए श्री ढी० एन० बेनर्जी के स्थान पर श्री बी० सी० गांगुली विकास आयुक्त पश्चिम बंगाल शासन को, बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञों को समिति का सदस्य नियुक्त किया गया है।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि यह संकल्प भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के भाग एक अनुभाग (१) में प्रकाशित किया जाए।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक प्रति भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों, विभागों, राज्य सरकारों/संघीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों तथा सम्बन्धित अन्य सभी को भेजी जाए।

इन्द्रदेव नारायण साही, अवर सचिव

(पुनर्वास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली-११, दिनांक 23 जनवरी 1971

संकल्प

स० ६(१८)/७०-आर० एल०१—भारत सरकार, अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (पुनर्वास विभाग) के समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित संकल्प स० २५(३)/६५-आर० एल०१-दिनांक ३० जून, १९६७ के अधीन संग्रहण/अन्तर्ग्रहण केन्द्रों तथा आवाजाही/सहायता-शिविरों में नए प्रवासी परिवारों को नकद बेकारी अनुदान देने का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए गठित विभागीय समिति उपर्युक्त संकल्प के पैरा ३ का आंशिक आशोधन (तरमीय) करते हुए निम्नलिखित ढंग से पुनर्गठित की गई है।

2. संशोधित समिति का गठन अब इस प्रकार होगा :—

1. श्री एस० एल० शर्मा,
निदेशक, संयोजक
श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय,
(पुनर्वास विभाग)।

2 श्री बी० बी० अदावी,
उप सचिव,
वित्त मंत्रालय,
(व्यय विभाग)।

3 श्री के० अब्राहम,
राहत तथा पुनर्वास आयुक्त,
बिहार सरकार,
पटना।

4. श्री सतीश बन्सी,
अवर सचिव,
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और
सहकारिता मंत्रालय
(खाद्य विभाग),
नई दिल्ली।

5. कर्नल एस० पी० नन्दी,
मुख्य कमाण्डेण्ट,
माना शिविर समूह,
माना,
रायपुर (म० प्र०)।

3. उपर्युक्त सरकारी संकल्प की अन्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तित रहेंगी।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि संकल्प की प्रति इन्हें भेजी जाए :—

1. समिति के सदस्य।

2. वित्त मंत्रालय (श्रम और पुनर्वासि), नई दिल्ली ।
3. खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय, (खाद्य विभाग), नई दिल्ली ।
4. पुनर्वासि संविव, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उडीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार सरकार ।
(संलग्न सूची में दिए गए पर्तों के अनुसार)
5. मुख्य कमांडेण्ट, माना शिविर समूह, माना, रायपुर (म० प्र०) ।
6. लोक सभा सचिवालय, नई दिल्ली ।

यह भी आदेश। दिया जाता है कि सामान्य सूचना के लिए इस संकल्प की एक प्रति भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की जाए।

द्वंद्र सहाय, संयुक्त सचिव

रेल मञ्चालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)

नियम

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 13 फरवरी 1971

सं० ७०/ई० (जी० आर०) १/१५/२—निम्नलिखित सेवाओं में रिक्त स्थानों के भरने के लिए, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 1971 में ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के नियम सम्बन्धित मंचालयों/विभागों की सहमति से, आम जनकारी के लिये प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं :—

- (i) इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा ;
- (ii) विजली इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा ;
- (iii) सिग्नल इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा ;
- (iv) यांत्रिक इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा ;
- (v) केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा श्रेणी-I ;
- (vi) केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-II ;
- (vii) केन्द्रीय विजली इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I ;
- (viii) केन्द्रीय विजली इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-II ;
- (ix) भारतीय निरीक्षण सेवा, श्रेणी-I (इंजीनियरी शास्त्र) ;
- (x) भारतीय पूर्ति सेवा, श्रेणी-I ;
- (xi) सैनिक इंजीनियर सेवा, श्रेणी-I
(झारखंड और सड़क संवर्ग) ;
- (xii) सैनिक इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I
(विजली और यांत्रिक संवर्ग) ;
- (xiii) भारतीय आयुद्ध कारखाना सेवा, श्रेणी-I ;
- (xiv) टैलीप्राक इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I ;
- (xv) केन्द्रीय जल इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी-I) सेवा ;
- (xvi) केन्द्रीय पावर इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी-I) सेवा ;
- (xvii) केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा (रोड्स) श्रेणी-I ; और
- (xviii) टैलीप्राक ट्रैकिं सेवा, श्रेणी-II ।

2. परीक्षा-परिणामों के आधार पर भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों की संख्या का उल्लेख आयोग द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली सूचना में किया जायेगा। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों

के उम्मीदवारों के संबंध में रिक्तियों का आरक्षण भारत सरकार द्वारा नियत की गयी संख्या में किया जायेगा।

अनुसूचित जातियों/आदिम जातियों से अभिप्राय है कोई भी ऐसी जाति/ आदिम जाति जिसका उल्लेख संविधान (जम्मू और काश्मीर) अनुसूचित जाति आदेश, 1956, संविधान (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप) अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश 1959, संविधान (दावरा और नागर हवेली) अनुसूचित जाति आदेश 1962, संविधान (दावरा और नागर हवेली) अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश 1962, संविधान (पांडुचेरी) अनुसूचित जाति आदेश, 1964, और संविधान (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों) (उत्तर प्रदेश), आदेश, 1967, संविधान (गोआ दमन, और दीव) अनुसूचित जाति आदेश, 1968 और संविधान (गोआ, दमन और दीव) अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश, 1968 और संविधान (नागालैंड) अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश, 1970 में किया गया है।

3. इन नियमों के अंतर्गत परीक्षा आयोग द्वारा इन नियमों के परिणाम्य—I में निर्धारित रीति से ली जायेगी।

परीक्षा-स्थल तथा परीक्षा की तारीख आयोग द्वारा नियत की जायेगी।

4. उम्मीदवार के लिये आवश्यक होगा कि वह या तो :—

(क) भारत का नागरिक हो, या

(ख) सिक्किम की प्रजा हो, या

(ग) नेपाल की प्रजा हो, या

(घ) भूटान की प्रजा हो, या

(ङ) तिब्बती शरणार्थी हो, जो भारत में स्थायी रूप से वसने के इरादे से पहली जनवरी, 1962 से पहले भारत आया हो, या

(च) वह व्यक्ति मूलतः भारतीय हो और भारत में स्थायी रूप से वसने के इरादे से पाकिस्तान, बर्मा, थोलंका और पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देश केन्या, उगान्डा तथा तंजानिया के संयुक्त गणराज्य (भूतपूर्व तांगजानिका और जंजीवार) देशों से प्रव्रज्ञन करके भारत आया हो ;

परन्तु उपर्युक्त वर्ग (ग), (घ) (ङ) और (च) का उम्मीदवार वह व्यक्ति होगा जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा पात्रता प्रमाण-पत्र दिया गया हो ।

लेकिन निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी कोटि के उम्मीदवारों के मामले में पात्रता प्रमाण-पत्र की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी :—

(i) वे व्यक्ति जो 19 जुलाई, 1948 से पहले पाकिस्तान से प्रव्रज्ञन करके भारत आये हों और तब से साधारणतः भारत में रह रहे हों ;

(ii) वे व्यक्ति, जो 19 जुलाई, 1948 को या उसके बाद पाकिस्तान से प्रव्रज्ञन करके भारत आये हों और जिन्होंने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 6 के अधीन अपने को भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में रजिस्टर करा लिया हो ;

(iii) उपर्युक्त कोटि (च) के नागरिकतर व्यक्ति, जो संविधान लागू होने, अर्थात् 26 जनवरी, 1950 से पहले भारत सरकार के अधीन सेवा में आ गये हों और तब से ब्रिता-

व्यवधान के इस सेवा में चले आ रहे हों। लेकिन यदि ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति 26 जनवरी, 1950 के बाद सेवा व्यवधान के पश्चात फिर सेवा में आया हो या आये तो उसके लिये यथा रीति पालता प्रमाण-पत्र देना आवश्यक होगा।

जिस उम्मीदवार के मामले में पालता प्रमाण-पत्र आवश्यक हो, उसे परीक्षा में बैठने दिया जा सकता है और अनन्तिम रूप से उसकी नियुक्ति भी की जा सकती है, बशर्ते सरकार उसे आवश्यक प्रमाण-पत्र दे।

5. (क) इस परीक्षा के उम्मीदवार के लिये आवश्यक है वह उसकी आयु 1 अगस्त, 1971 को 20 वर्ष हो चुकी हो, लेकिन 25 वर्ष न हुई हो, अर्थात् वह 2 अगस्त 1946 से पहले और 1 अगस्त, 1951 के बाद पैदा न हुआ हो।

(ख) यदि निम्नलिखित कोटियों के सरकारी कर्मचारी, टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा (रोड्स), श्रेणी-I और टेलीग्राफ सेवा श्रेणी-II से विश्व सेवाओं के लिये आवेदन करते हैं और यदि वे नीचे कालम 1 में उल्लिखित किसी भी प्राधिकारी के नियंत्रणाधीन विभाग/कार्यालय में नियुक्त हैं और कालम 2 में उल्लिखित तदनुसूची सेवा के लिये परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिये आवेदन करते हैं, तो उनके मामले में 25 वर्ष की अधिकतम आयु-सीमा को छूट देकर 30 वर्ष किया जा सकेगा :—

- वह उम्मीदवार, जो सम्बन्धित विभाग/कार्यालय विभेद में मूल रूप से किसी स्थायी पद पर हो। यह छूट किसी ऐसे परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति को नहीं दी जायेगी जो अपने परिवीक्षा-काल में उस विभाग/कार्यालय में किसी स्थायी पद पर नियुक्त किया गया हो;
- वह उम्मीदवार, जो 1 अगस्त, 1971 को किसी विभाग/कार्यालय विभेद में कम से कम 3 वर्ष से लगातार अस्थायी सेवा में रहा हो;
- भारतीय रेलों के सिविल, विजली, सिगनल और यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी तथा परिवहन (इंजन-शक्ति) विभागों में आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती किया गया अस्थायी सहायक इंजीनियर भी यह रियायत पाने का पात्र होगा, चाहे उस विभाग में उसकी सेवा-अवधि कितनी ही हो।

कालम 1	कालम 2
रेल विभाग	ई० भा० रे० से०
	वि० ई० भा० रे० से०
	सि० ई० भा० रे० से०
	या० ई० भा० रे० से०

कालम 1	कालम 2
केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	के० ई० से०, श्रेणी I के० ई० से०, श्रेणी II के० वि० ई० से०, श्रेणी I के० वि० ई० से०, श्रेणी II
पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय	भा० नि० से०, श्रेणी I भा० पू० से०, श्रेणी I
इंजीनियर-प्रमुख, सेना मुख्यालय	से० ई० से०, श्रेणी I (भा० और स० संवर्ग) से० ई० से०, श्रेणी I (वि० और गा० संवर्ग)
महानिदेशालय आयुध कारखाना	भा० आ० का० से०, श्रेणी I केन्द्रीय जल और बिजली आयोग
महानिदेशालय, तकनीकी विकास भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण	के० ज० ई० (श्रेणी I) से० के० पा० ई० (श्रेणी I) से० सहायक विकास अधिकारी (इंजीनियरिंग) यांत्रिक इंजीनियर (फनिष्ट) श्रेणी I।

नोट :—यदि अप्रेटिसी काल के ठीक बाद रेलों पर किसी कार्यपद पर नियुक्त हो जाये, तो आयु-सम्बन्धी रियायत के प्रयोगन के लिए अप्रेटिसी काल को रेल सेवा माना जा सकता है।

- टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी I और टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी II के निम्नलिखित उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध में भी 25 वर्ष की अधिकतम आयु-सीमा को छूट देकर 30 वर्ष किया जा सकेगा :—
 - वह उम्मीदवार, जो डाक और तार विभाग में मूल रूप से किसी स्थायी पद पर हो। यह छूट किसी ऐसे परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी, जो अपने परिवीक्षा काल में उस विभाग में किसी स्थायी पद पर नियुक्त किया गया हो।
 - वह उम्मीदवार, जो 1 अगस्त, 1971 को, डाक और तार विभाग के अधीन निम्नलिखित अस्थायी पदों में से किसी एक पर लगातार कम से कम दो वर्ष रह चुका हो :—
 - रिपीटर स्टेशन सहायक;
 - टेलीग्राफ कारखानों के फोरमैन या तकनीकी सहायक;
 - कारखानों के अस्थायी सहायक इंजीनियर;
 - इंजीनियरी पर्यवेक्षक;
 - कारखाना पर्यवेक्षक;

परन्तु किसी भी उम्मीदवार को उपर्युक्त (ख) और (ग) में उल्लिखित अधिकतम आयु-सीमा की छूट के अस्तर्गत परीक्षा में नीति से अधिक बार बैठने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी।

(g) उपर निर्धारित अधिकतम आयु-सीमा में निम्नलिखित रूप से और छूट दी जा सकेगी :—

- (i) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का हो, तो अधिक से अधिक पांच वर्ष तक;
- (ii) यदि उम्मीदवार पूर्ण पाकिस्तान से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यापित व्यक्ति हो और 1 जनवरी, 1964 को या उसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार के लिए स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली पांच परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (iii) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का हो और साथ ही पूर्ण पाकिस्तान से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यापित व्यक्ति हो और 1 जनवरी, 1964 को या उसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक। लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार के लिए स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (iv) यदि उम्मीदवार पांडिचेरी के संघ-क्षेत्र का निवासी हो और उसने किसी समय भेंच भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा पायी हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक;
- (v) यदि उम्मीदवार भारतीय मूल का, श्रीलंका से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो और अक्टूबर 1964 के भारत-श्रीलंका कारार के अधीन 1 नवम्बर, 1964 को या इसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष। लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली पांच परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (vi) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का हो और साथ ही भारतीय मूल का, श्रीलंका से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो तथा अक्टूबर, 1964 के भारत श्रीलंका कारार के अधीन 1 नवम्बर, 1964 को या इसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक। लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (vii) यदि उम्मीदवार गोआ, दमन और दीव के संघ क्षेत्र का निवासी हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक;

(viii) यदि उम्मीदवार भारतीय मूल का हो और केव्य उगान्दा और तेजानिया के संयुक्त गणराज्य (भूतपूर्व तांगानिका और जनजीवार) से प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक;

- (ix) यदि उम्मीदवार भारतीय मूल का बर्मा से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो और 1 जून, 1963 को या इसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक। लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार के लिए स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली पांच परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (x) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का हो और साथ ही भारतीय मूल का बर्मा से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो तथा 1 जून, 1963 को या इसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक। लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार के लिए स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (xi) किसी अन्य देश के साथ युद्ध के दौरान या उपद्रव्यस्त क्षेत्र में अपाहिज हो जाने के फलस्वरूप मुक्त हुए सैनिक कर्मचारियों के मामले में अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक। लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसी उम्मीदवार के लिए स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो।
- (xii) किसी अन्य देश के साथ युद्ध के दौरान या उपद्रव्यस्त क्षेत्र में अपाहिज हो जाने के फलस्वरूप मुक्त हुए अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के सैनिक कर्मचारियों के मामले में अधिक आठ वर्ष तक। लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार के लिए स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो।

ध्यान दीजिए :—(i) यदि उम्मीदवार किसी एक या अधिक सेपाओं/पदों के लिए परीक्षा में बैठता है, तो इस नियम के प्रभोजनों के लिए ऐसा समाप्त जायेगा कि वह साधारणतः ऐसी परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सभी सेपाओं/पदों के लिए एक बार परीक्षा में बैठ चुका है।

यदि उम्मीदवार किसी एक या अधिक विषयों में वस्तुतः परीक्षा देता है तो उसके बारे में यह समझा जायेगा कि वह परीक्षा में बैठ चुका है।

ध्यान दीजिए :—(ii) उपर्युक्त नियम 5(ख) या 5(ग) में उल्लिखित आयु की रियायत के अन्तर्गत परीक्षा में प्रवेश पाने वाला व्यक्ति, यदि अपना आवेदन पत्र देने के बाद, परीक्षा देने से पहले या बाद में नोकरी से

इस्तीका दे देता है या उसके विभाग/कार्यालय द्वारा उसकी सेवाएँ समाप्त कर दी जाती हैं, तो ऐसे व्यक्ति की उम्मीदवारी समाप्त की जा सकती है। लेकिन यदि आवेदन पत्र देने के बाद उस व्यक्ति की सेवा या पद से छठी कर दी जाती है तो वह परीक्षा में बैठने का पात्र बना रहेगा।

यदि कोई उम्मीदवार, अपने विभाग को प्रार्थना पत्र देने के बाद, अन्य विभाग/कार्यालय को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है, तो वह आयु सम्बन्धी विभागी रियायतों के अन्तर्गत उस सेवा के लिए प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने का पात्र होगा जिसके लिए वह स्थानान्तरण न होने की स्थिति में पात्र होता, लेकिन शर्त यह है कि उसका प्रार्थना पत्र उसके मूल विभाग द्वारा अन्वेषित किया गया हो।

उपर्युक्त उपबन्धों के अतिरिक्त किसी भी हालत में निर्धारित आयु सीमाओं में छूट नहीं दी जायेगी।

6. उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक है कि :—

- (क) उसने केन्द्रीय या राज्य विधान सभा के किसी अधिनियम द्वारा भारत में निर्गमित विश्वविद्यालय या संसद के किसी अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 को धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालयों की तरह मान्य घोषित किसी अन्य शिक्षा संस्था में इंजीनियरी की उपाधि प्राप्त की हो ; अथवा
- (ख) उसने इंजीनियरी की संस्था (भारत) की सम्बद्ध मदस्यता (एसोशिएट मैम्बरशिप) परीक्षा के 'ए' और 'बी' खंडों को पास किया हो ; अथवा
- (ग) उसने ऐसे विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों/सम्पादों में और ऐसी शर्तों के अधीन इंजीनियरी की उपाधि/डिप्लोमा प्राप्ति किया हो जिन्हें इसके प्रयोजनार्थ ममत्य-गमग पर सरकार से मान्यता मिली हो।

परन्तु विजली इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा, सिगनल इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा, यांत्रिक इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा, टेलीप्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I, टेलीप्राफ ट्रैफिक मेंदा श्रेणी-II, केन्द्रीय विजली इंजीनियरिंग सेवाएँ, श्रेणी-I और श्रेणी-II, केन्द्रीय जल इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी-I) सेवा (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी पद) और केन्द्रीय पायर इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी-I) सेवा के उम्मीदवार उपर्युक्त अथवा निम्नलिखित अंहताओं में से कोई एक अंहता प्राप्त व्यक्ति हो सकता है, अर्थात् :—

- (क) उसने दूर-सचार इंजीनियरों की संस्था (भारत) की स्नातक मदस्यता परीक्षा पास की हो ;
- (ख) उसने नवम्बर, 1959 के बाद ली गयी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और रेडियो इंजीनियरों की संस्था, लन्दन से स्नातक मदस्यता परीक्षा पास की हो।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और रेडियो इंजीनियरों की संस्था, लन्दन, की नवम्बर, 1959 से पहले ली गयी स्नातक मदस्यता परीक्षा भी मान्य होगी, बश्ते,

(1) नवम्बर, 1959 से पहले ली गयी, परीक्षा पास करने वाले उम्मीदवारों ने निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त विषयों में परीक्षा दी और पास की हो :—

(1) बिजली इंजीनियरी के सिद्धात और अनुप्रयोग (1959 के बाद की योजना के खण्ड 'ए' में निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार) ;

(2) गणित II (1959 के बाद की योजना के खण्ड 'बी' में निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार)।

(2) सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवार उपर्युक्त (1) में निर्धारित गते पूरी करना है, इसके प्रमाण स्वरूप वह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और रेडियो इंजीनियरी की संस्था, लन्दन का प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करे।

नोट 1 :—कोई ऐसा उम्मीदवार जो किसी ऐसी परीक्षा में बैठ चुका है जिसे पास करने से वह इस परीक्षा में बैठने का पात्र बनता है, लेकिन जिसके परीक्षा पत्र की सूचना उसे नहीं मिली है, इस परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए आवेदन पत्र दे सकता है। यदि कोई उम्मीदवार किसी ऐसी अर्हक परीक्षा में बैठना चाहता है तो वह भी आवेदन पत्र दे सकता है, लेकिन शर्त यह है कि अर्हक परीक्षा इस परीक्षा के प्रारम्भ होने से पहले समाप्त हो जाये। ऐसे उम्मीदवार को, यदि वह अन्यथा पात्र हो तो, परीक्षा में प्रवेश मिल जायेगा, लेकिन उसके प्रवेश को अन्तिम समझा जायेगा और यदि वह उम परीक्षा को पास करने का प्रमाण-प्राप्ति सम्भव न हो, और किसी भी हालत में इस परीक्षा के प्रारम्भ होने से दो महीने के भीतर पेश नहीं करता, तो उसके प्रवेश को रद्द कर दिया जायेगा।

नोट 2 :—आपचादिक मामलों में, आयोग किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को, जिसके पास इस नियम में निर्धारित कोई अंहता न हो, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से अर्हक समझ सकता है, बश्ते उसने अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा नी जाने वाली परीक्षाएँ पास की हों जिनका स्तर आयोग की राय में परीक्षा में उसके प्रवेश को औचित्य प्रदान करने वाला हो।

नोट 3 :—वह उम्मीदवार भी जो अन्यथा अंह हो, लेकिन जिसने किसी ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय से उपाधि प्राप्त की हो जो सरकार द्वारा मान्य न हो, आयोग को आवेदन-पत्र भेज सकता है और आयोग के विवेक पर उसे परीक्षा में प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है।

7. उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक होगा कि वह आयोग की मूलनाम के अनुबन्ध-I में विनिर्दिष्ट फीस दे।

8. सरकारी सेवा में स्थायी या अस्थायी हैसियत से काम करने वाले उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक होगा कि वह परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए अपने विभागाध्यक्ष से पुष्टिमति प्राप्त करे।

9. परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए कोई उम्मीदवार पाव है या नहीं, इस सम्बन्ध में आयोग का निर्णय अनितम होगा।

10. जब तक किसी उम्मीदवार के पास आयोग से प्राप्त प्रवेश प्रमाण पत्र नहीं होगा, तब तक उसे परीक्षा में नहीं बैठने दिया जायेगा।

11. अपनी उम्मीदवारी के लिए किसी उम्मीदवार द्वारा किसी भी साधन से किया गया कोई प्रयाप उसे प्रवेश के लिए अनहूं बना सकता है।

12. यदि आयोग द्वारा कोई उम्मीदवार प्रतिरूपण करने, या जानी दस्तावेज पेश करने या दस्तावेजों में काट-छाट करने, या गलत या छूटे बयान देने, या महत्वपूर्ण सूचना ददा लेने, या परीक्षा में प्रवेश पाने के लिए अन्य अनियमित अवधार अनुचित साधनों का सहारा लेने, या परीक्षा भवन में गहित साधनों का प्रयोग करने या उनके प्रयोग की चेला करने, या परीक्षा भवन में कुर्यावहार करने का दोषी हो या आयोग द्वारा दोषी घोषित किया गया हो, तो उसके विरुद्ध अशालती कार्रवाई करने के अनुशासा उसे निम्नलिखित सजा दी जा सकती है—

- (क) उसे स्थायी रूप से या विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए—
 - (i) आयोग द्वारा उम्मीदवारों का न्यूनतम अवधि के लिए आयोग की परीक्षा में प्रवेश या साक्षात्कार में उपस्थित होने से;
 - (ii) सरकार द्वारा अपने नियोजन से, वारित किया जा सकता है;
- (ख) यदि वह पहले से ही सरकारी सेवा में हो, तो उपयुक्त नियमों के अनुर्ध्वत उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

13. जो उम्मीदवार नियमित परीक्षा में, उतने न्यूनतम अर्हक अंक प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, जिनमे आयोग स्वविवेक से निर्धारित करे, उन्हें आयोग व्यक्तिव वरीक्षा हेतु साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलायेगा।

14. परीक्षा के बाद आयोग हर उम्मीदवार को अनितम रूप से दिये गये कुल अंकों के अनुसार योग्यता के अधार पर उम्मीदवारों की एक सूची बनायेगा और उसी क्रम से उन उम्मीदवारों की, जिन्हें आयोग परीक्षा में अर्ह समझे इतनी अनारक्षित रिक्तियों पर नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश की जायेगी जितनी परीक्षा के अधार पर भरने का निर्णय किया गया हो।

परन्तु यदि अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का कोई उम्मीदवार जो यथापि आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित स्तर से किसी भी सेवा के लिए अर्ह न हो, प्रशासन की कार्य-कुशलता का योग्यता व्याप्ति द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त घोषित किया गया हो, तो उस सेवा में उम्मीदवारी, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियों, जैसी स्थिति हो, पर नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश की जायेगी।

15. प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को परीक्षापत्र किस रूप में और किस ढंग से भेजा जाये, इस बात का निर्णय आयोग स्वविवेक से करेगा और परिणाम के सम्बन्ध में आयोग उम्मीदवारों में कोई पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं करेगा।

16. आवेदन करते समय उम्मीदवार जिन जिन सेवाओं/पदों के लिए तरजीह देते हैं, उसका यथोचित ध्यान, परीक्षा के परिणामों के अधार पर नियुक्तियां करते समय, रखा जायेगा।

17. परीक्षा में सफल होने से तब तक नियुक्ति का अधिकार नहीं मिल जाता जब तक कि सरकार आवश्यक जाँच-पड़ताल के बाद इस बात से सन्तुष्ट न हो जाये कि उम्मीदवार सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए सर्वधा उपयुक्त है।

18. उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक है कि वह मानसिक और शारीरिक दृष्टि से पूर्णतया व्यस्थ्य हो और उसमें कोई ऐसा शारीरिक दोष न हो जिसके कारण जेवा में अधिकारी के नाते उसके कर्तव्य पालन में बाधा पड़ने की संभावना हो। जो उम्मीदवार (ऐसी शारीरिक परीक्षा के बाद जैसी कि सरकार या नियुक्ति करने वाला प्राविकारी, जैसी स्थिति हो, विनिर्दिष्ट करें) इन आवश्यक बातों को पूरा नहीं करता, उसे नियुक्त नहीं किया जायेगा। व्यक्तित्व परीक्षा के लिए अर्ह घोषित किये गये सभी उम्मीदवारों की उसी जगह शारीरिक परीक्षा नी जायेगी जहां कि उन्हें साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया हो। शारीरिक परीक्षा साक्षात्कार के तुरंत पहले या बाद में ली जायेगी। उम्मीदवारों का चिकित्सा मण्डल को 16 रुपये फीस देनी होगी। किसी उम्मीदवार की शारीरिक परीक्षा लेने का अर्थ यह नहीं होगा कि उन्हें उम्मीदवार नियुक्ति के लिए विचारणीय है।

उम्मीदवारों को किसी प्रकार की निराशा न हो, इसके लिए उन्हें सलाह दी जाती है कि परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए आवेदन करने से पहले वे सिविल सर्जन के स्तर के किसी सरकारी चिकित्सा अधिकारी से अपनी परीक्षा करा लें। नियुक्ति से पहले उम्मीदवारों की किस प्रकार की डाक्टरी परीक्षा होगी और उसमें उनसे किस स्तर की अपेक्षा की जायेगी, इसका व्यौरा परिणाम II में दिया गया है। अपाहिज भूत-पूर्व सेवित कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में, प्रत्येक सेवा की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इन स्तरों में छूट दी जायेगी।

19. कोई भी व्यक्ति

- (क) जिसने ऐसे व्यक्ति से विवाह किया हो अथवा विवाह करने की संविदा की हो, जिसकी एक पत्नी/जिसका एक पति जीवित हो अथवा
- (ख) जिसने एक पत्नी/पति के रहते हुए किसी व्यक्ति से विवाह किया हो अथवा विवाह करने की संविदा की हो, सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए पाव नहीं होगा।

परन्तु यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात से सन्तुष्ट हो कि ऐसे व्यक्ति तथा विवाह के बूसरे पक्ष पर लागू होने वाली स्वीय विधि के अंतर्गत इस प्रकार का विवाह अनुमेय है, और ऐसा करने के अन्य कारण है, तो वह किसी व्यक्ति को इस नियम के प्रवर्तन से छूट दे सकती है।

20. जिन सेवाओं/पदों के लिए इस परीक्षा के माध्यम से भर्ती की जा रही है, उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण परिणाम III में दिया गया है।

भी० प्रम० परमेश्वरन, सचिव,

रेलवे बोर्ड

PRESIDENTS SECRETARIAT*New Delhi, the 29th January 1971*

No. 9-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officers of the Assam Police :—

Name of the officers and ranks

Shri Raghbir Singh Gossain,
Armed Branch Sub-Inspector,
6th Armed Police Battalion,
Assam.

Shri Tarani Kanta Roy,
Havildar,
6th Assam Police Battalion,
Assam.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

A patrol party of Assam Police Battalion under the command of Shri Raghbir Singh Gossain was returning to the base on 28th February, 1970, after patrolling. Shri Tarani Kanta Roy was in command of the Section. The patrol party received information about the presence of a gang of armed hostiles near Guteuti village, Katlicherra Police Station, Cachar District. Even though the patrol party was very small for any pitched encounter with the hostiles and was tired and exhausted, yet they rushed to the place where the hostile gang was reported to be lurking about. The hostiles tried their best to escape to the Mizo District through the jungles but the patrol party quickly surrounded them and sealed their possible escape route. The hostiles opened fire at the Police party with rifles and automatic weapons. Shri Raghbir Singh ordered his men to return the fire immediately and he himself led the party forward in disregard of his personal safety and exposed himself to enemy fire at close range. Shri Tarani Kanta Roy was ordered to intercept the gang with a view to capturing or destroying as many of the hostiles as was possible and to seal their escape route. The hostile opened heavy fire on him but Shri Roy fired from his sten-gun at a very close range, in disregard of his personal safety. In the encounter, one hostile was injured and captured and some arms and ammunition and valuable documents were recovered.

Shri Raghbir Singh Gossain and Shri Tarani Kanta Roy thus showed exemplary courage and initiative.

2. These awards are made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carry with them the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 28th February, 1970.

No. 10-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Bar to the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Manipur Rifles :—

Name of the officer and rank

Shri Jit Bahadur Rai,
Havildar No. 1344,
2nd Battalion,
Manipur Rifles,
Manipur.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

Havildar Jit Bahadur Rai was posted as second-in-command at Pasaihrong post in Manipur. On 23rd September, 1969, at about 0800 hours, when some men from the post were away on some duty, about 30 armed hostiles started firing at the main camp of the post where 10 men of the Manipur Rifles were stationed. Unruffled by the heavy fire from the hostiles, Hav Jit Bahadur commanded his men to take position and return fire. He went from position to position guiding and encouraging his men and also distributed reserve ammunition to each of the persons personally. Some hostiles tried to advance up to grenade throwing distance of the post under cover of their own fire, fog and thick jungle, but Hav. Jit Bahadur hurled grenades at them and prevented them from achieving their aim. In the course of this act, Havildar Jit Bahadur noticed that a newly trained constable named Chakraja was under imminent threat of being hit by enemy bullets. Havildar Jit Bahadur exposed himself and rushed to the rifleman and pulled him back. While doing so he was hit by a rifle bullet in his right palm near the base of the little finger. But without caring for his injury Havildar Jit

Bahadur continued to guide and encourage his men and sent a message to his Commandant for reinforcement. The hostiles withdrew into thick jungles on the approach of the reinforcement. Havildar Jit Bahadur not only saved the camp from being overrun by the hostiles but also saved the rifleman.

In this encounter Havildar Jit Bahadur Rai displayed conspicuous courage and devotion to duty.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 23rd September, 1969.

The 2nd February 1971

No. 11-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officers of the Pondicherry Fire Service/Pondicherry Police :

Name of the officers and ranks

Shri Balakrishna Natarajan,
Assistant Divisional Fire Officer,
Pondicherry Fire Service,
Pondicherry.

(Deceased)

Shri Venkateswarulu Konda Koteswara Rao,
Sub-Inspector of Police,
Police Department,
Pondicherry.

(Deceased)

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

On 22nd October, 1969, a cyclone warning was received in Pondicherry. At about 19.25 hours a message was received at the Police Control Room there that a car full of passengers proceeding towards Pondicherry was caught in the mid-stream on the causeway at Sankarabarani River near Villianur about 10 kilometre from it. On receipt of the information, Shri Natarajan proceeded to Villianur with a fire unit and a posse of constables for rescue operation. On reaching there, it was found that the current in the causeway was very strong and the access to the car from where the ten occupants including children were shouting for help was extremely difficult. Ignoring the personal risk involved, Shri Natarajan and Shri Konda Koteswara Rao plunged into the surging flood in a bold bid to rescue the occupants of the car. But the speed and level of the water was such that the ill-fated car got submerged in it. The rescuing Fire and Police officer and occupants of the car were carried away in the floods. Even though the lives of the occupants of the car could not be saved, yet both Shri Natarajan and Shri Koteswara Rao exhibited conspicuous gallantry in their attempt to save the occupants of the car.

2. These awards are made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal. Consequently in the case of Shri Venkateswarulu Konda Koteswara Rao, the award carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 22nd October, 1969.

No. 12-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officers of the Ordnance Factory, Bhandara :—

Name of the officers and ranks

Shri Nalin Kumar Bishnoi,
Supervisor 'A' Grade (Technical),
Ordnance Factory,
Bhandara.

Shri Gopala Bajirao Waraskar,
Fireman Grade II,
Ordnance Factory,
Bhandara.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

On 18th November, 1969, at 15.55 hours an explosion occurred in Building No. 79-A, located in the N.C.P. area in the Ordnance Factory, Bhandara, and a huge cloud of fire with a muffled sound was seen and heard over that area. This moving cloud of fire was seen by Shri Nalin Kumar Bishnoi and Shri Gopala Bajirao Waraskar who were returning from the Main Gate of the Factory after installing Soda Acid Fire Extinguisher. Shri Bishnoi rushed to the N.C.P. area by jeep alongwith Shri Waraskar. On reaching there he saw that the flames of fire which were coming out of thick dry babool trees and dry grass 8 feet tall, fanned by an

intensive breeze, had engulfed the northern and eastern sides of the traverse of Building No. 79 and was spreading to the western and southern sides of the building. On the other side of the traverse of the building several tons of explosives were stored. Realising the gravity of the situation Shri Bishnoi and Shri Waraskar immediately spread hose pipe and turned on water without caring for dense smoke and the intense scorching heat. By risking their own lives stopped the fire from spreading and prevented a disastrous explosion.

2. These awards are made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carry with them the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 18th November, 1969.

No. 13-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officers of the Manipur Rifles :—

Name of the officers and ranks

Shri Vijay Vikram Sardana,
Assistant Commandant,
4th Battalion, Manipur Rifles,
Imphal,
Shri Surinder Singh,
Jemadar,
4th Battalion, Manipur Rifles,
Imphal.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

During the early part of 1967 reports were received that a large number of armed hostiles had infiltrated into Manipur and were indulging in unlawful activities. Shri Vijay Vikram Sardana with a contingent of four platoons was detailed to engage the gang. The security forces chased the hostiles through thickly wooded hills and destroyed their camp which was likely to be made the Headquarters and training centre of the hostiles. On the morning of 16th June, 1967, information was received that the gang was camping in thick jungles near Taphou village on the Mao-Sadar Hills boundary. In disregard of the risk involved in launching the attack in the broad day light and without caring for the adverse weather and leech infested forest, Shri Surinder Singh launched an attack on the hostiles.

The Police party was divided into two columns, one under the charge of Shri Sardana and the other under Shri Surinder Singh. While Shri Sardana's column crawled towards the camp from the right flank, that of Shri Surinder Singh moved from the right flank, that of Shri Surinder Singh moved similarly from the left flank till the two columns were at a distance of barely 50 yards from the camp. The hostile spooked the columns and opened heavy fire with automatic weapons. Shri Sardana's column was pinned down but Shri Surinder Singh immediately got up and standing in the open, ordered his men to return the fire and in utter disregard of his personal safety and completely unmindful of the bullets which were flying around him, ran up to the mortar position of his column. On reaching there he started sounding the hostiles. The hostiles were unnerved. Shri Sardana now stood up and led his men on a charge. He jumped boldly across and over the perimeter of hostiles camp undaunted by heavy enemy fire. Such a bold charge completely confused the hostiles who took to their heels leaving behind their firearms and personal belongings.

Shri Vijay Vikram Sardana and Shri Surinder Singh thus displayed conspicuous gallantry, initiative and extraordinary devotion to duty.

2. These awards are made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal. Consequently in the case of Shri Surinder Singh the award carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 16th June, 1967.

No. 14-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Madhya Pradesh Police :—

Name of the officer and rank

Shri Pooran Lal Devria,
Sub-Inspector of Police,
District Morena,
Madhya Pradesh. (Deceased)

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

Shri Pooran Lal Devria, a tribal youth, was specially posted at Police Station Vijaipur of Morena District for anti-

dacoity operations as the tribal population was reported to be helping the dacoits. On the evening of 8th July, 1970, there was vague information that a gang of dacoit Makhan Singh was hiding in the jungles on the border of Police Stations Bijipuri and Sabalgadh. Shri Pooran Lal was deputed, with a Police force of 25 strong, to locate and strike the gang. After tracing through thick jungles, the Police party found some foot-marks on the morning of 9th July, 1970 and after following the foot-marks, found out the hide-out of the dacoits. When the Police party was cordonning the dacoits, they opened fire on the Police party with stenguns and automatic rifles in order to break through the cordon. But the Police party killed three dacoits and injured a few of them. Finding a gap in the Police cordon, the dacoits rushed towards it in order to escape. Shri Pooran Lal saw through the plan of the dacoits and advanced to prevent them escape unmindful of the risk to which he was exposing himself. One of the dacoits shot at him with a stengun and killed him on the spot.

Shri Pooran Lal Devria displayed conspicuous gallantry, devotion to duty and leadership of a high order and laid down his life during the course of this operation.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 9th July, 1970.

No. 15-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officers of the Maharashtra Police :—

Name of the officers and ranks

Shri Ramchandra Yellappa Mardur,
Sub-Inspector of Police,
District Sangli, Maharashtra.

Shri Vasant Ganpat Yesade,
Armed Police Head Constable,
District Sangli, Maharashtra

(Deceased)

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

On 26th July, 1970, information was received by the Police that Khashba Maru Shelke, a dangerous criminal who was wanted in a number of cases of murder, was hiding in Village Kawathe-Pitan in Budgaon Police Station. A Police party was sent to the hide-out of the criminal in order to arrest him. On reaching the village the Police party was divided into two groups. The Police party headed by Shri Ramchandra Yellappa Mardur asked the inmates of the house to come out. While the owner of the house started giving some reply hesitatingly Shri Mardur heard some commotion inside the house. Realising that someone inside the house was trying to escape, Shri Mardur kicked the door open. As soon as the door was opened, a gun shot was fired from inside. Shri Yesade in disregard of his personal safety went to the middle of the house and opened fire. The criminal exploded a grenade and killed Shri Yesade who laid his life in his attempt to apprehend a dangerous dacoit. Shri Mardur also exhibited conspicuous leadership and devotion to duty in apprehending the criminal.

2. These awards are made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carry with them the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 26th July, 1970.

No. 16-Pres./71.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Calcutta Police :—

Name of the officer and rank

Shri Luxmi Narayan Dey,
Constable No J/73,
Calcutta Police,
West Bengal

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

A notorious criminal Rabi Das was wanted by the Police in many criminal cases. On 8th September, 1970, at about 2.20 a.m. a taxi driver reported a case of robbery against Rabi Das. A Police party was sent to the residence of Rabi Das to apprehend him. When the Police party approached

the house, Rabi Das's group switched off all the street lights and attacked the Police party all of a sudden. Rabi Das also fired from his revolver from the first floor of his house. Thereupon Police party with Constable Luxmi Narayan Dey went round the house and approached him from behind. But Rabi Das anticipated this move and fired again at the approaching Police party. Then Constable Luxmi Narayan Dey with great presence of mind and considerable courage went inside a narrow alley approaching the house of Rabi Das, and fired at him. Rabi Das was hit by the bullet. He handed over his revolver to one of his associates. Constable Luxmi Narayan Dey fired again and hit Rabi Das, who was killed. It was because of the great presence of mind, undaunted courage and circumspection of Shri Luxmi Narayan Dey that a notorious criminal was killed in the encounter.

2 This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule 5, with effect from the 8th September, 1970.

NAGENDRA SINGH, Secy. to the President

**CABINET SECRETARIAT
(Department of Personnel)**

New Delhi-1, the 30th January 1971

CORRIGENDA

No. 32/11/70-Estt.(E).—In the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 32/11/70-Estt.(E), dated the 4th July, 1970 published on pages 583 to 595 in part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India dated 4th July, 1970—

Rules

1. On page 583, Col. I, in sub para 2 of para 2, line 6, the word "constitution" before the words '(Andaman and Nicobar Islands)', may be inserted.
2. On page 584, Col. I, in sub-para 3 of para 4, line 1, for word "caste", read "case".
3. On page 584, Col. I in para 5(b) vi, lines 3 & 4 the word "also" may be read after the words "and is" in line 3 and in the line 4 the word "also" after the "Ceylon" may be deleted.

Schedule to Appendix II

4. On page 587, Col. I, paper '5, Statistics I', sub-para 6, line 5, for word missing' read 'Missing'.
5. On page 587, Col. 2, paper '6, Statistics II, item (ii) Economic Statistics sub-para 4, line 2 for word "comouents" read "Components".
6. On page 588, Col. 2, Paper "11 Mathematical Economics and Econometrics", sub-para 1, line 3, for word "Statiscal" read "Statistical".
7. On page 590, Col. 2, Paper "22. Pure Mathematics III", sub-para 5, line 1, for word "Parital" read "Partial".
8. On page 591, Col. 1, Paper "23. Applied Mathematics", sub-para 5, line 7 for word "diellectric" read "dielectric".

APPENDIX IV

9. On page 591, Col. 2, Opening Para 1, line 4, for word "intend" read "intended".
10. On page 592, Col. 1, Para 6(c), Table, sub col. I, line 4, for word "Correct" read "Corrected".
11. On page 592, Col. 2, Para 6(g), item (iii), lines 3 & 7 for the words "is" and "funds" read "is" and "fundys" respectively.
12. On page 593, Col. 2, Heading "(a) Candidate's statement and declaration". Para 2(a), line 1, for word "Don" read "Do".
13. On page 594, Col. 2, Heading "Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) physical examination", item 1, line 3, for word "Olaesc" read "Obese".

M. R. BHARDWAI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Department of Economic Affairs

New Delhi, the 16th January 1971

No. I. 8(19)-NS/70.—The National Savings Central Advisory Board which was constituted for a period of one year from 1st January, 1970 in the Government of India Resolution No. F. 8(15)-NS/69, dated the 31st January, 1970 has been reconstituted for a period of one year with effect from 1st January, 1971 with the following members :—

Chairman

Smt. Lalitha Rajagopalan,
11, Ferozeshah Road,
New Delhi.

Members

1. Shri Thota Ramaswamy,
Minister for Panchayat Raj and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
2. Shri R. G. Baruah,
Chairman, National Savings State Advisory Board,
The Assam Tribune, Gauhati, Assam.
3. Chairman, National Savings State Advisory Board,
Bihar, Patna.
4. Shri Hitendrabhai K. Desai,
Chief Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Gujarat, Ahmedabad.
5. Smt. Indira Chakravarty,
Chairman, National Savings State Advisory Board,
Raj Bhavan, Haryana,
Chandigarh.
6. Shri G. L. Dogra,
Minister for Finance and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Jammu & Kashmir,
Srinagar.
7. Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Kerala, Trivandrum.
8. Shri M. Karunanidhi,
Chief Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Tamil Nadu, Madras.
9. Shri Shyamacharan Shukla,
Chief Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
10. Shri S. K. Wankhede,
Minister for Finance, Law & Judiciary &
Small Savings & Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Maharashtra, Bombay.
11. Shri Ramakrishna Hegde,
Minister for Finance & Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Mysore, Bangalore.
12. Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
13. Shri Prakash Singh Badal,
Chief Minister & Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Punjab, Chandigarh.
14. Shri Muthura Das Mathur,
Finance Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Rajasthan, Jaipur.
15. Shri T. N. Singh,
Chief Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
16. Shri B. B. Ghosh,
Principal Adviser to the Governor, West Bengal &
Chairman, National Savings State Advisory Board,
West Bengal, Calcutta.
17. Shri A. C. Shub,
Executive Councillor (Finance),
Delhi.

18. Shri D. B. Bandodkar,
Chief Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Goa, Daman and Diu, Panjim.
19. Dr. Y. S. Parmar,
Chief Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
20. Shri D. G. Bhave,
Chief Secretary and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Manipur, Imphal.
21. Shri Umesh Lal Singh, M.L.A.,
Chairman, National Savings State Advisory Board,
Tripura, Agartala.
22. Shri M. O. H. Farook,
Chief Minister and Chairman,
National Savings State Advisory Board,
Pondicherry.
23. Shri Hukishe Sema,
Chief Minister,
Nagaland, Kohima.
24. Shri Raghunath Prasad Khatan, M.P. (Rajya Sabha),
74, South Avenue,
New Delhi-11.
25. Shri Homai J. H. Taleyarkhan, M.L.A.,
Currimbhoy Maror, Bhulabhai Desai Road,
Bombay-26.
26. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar,
72, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar,
New Delhi-24.
27. Smt. Lakshmi Mazumdar,
National Commissioner, Bharat Scouts & Guides,
16, Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi-1.
28. Shri S. N. Prasan Kumar,
President, Town Municipal Council, Madhugiri,
Tumkur Distt., Mysore.
29. Smt. Veena Duggal,
42, Balmiki Marg, Lucknow.
30. Smt. Gyan Kumari Heda,
Samavai, 3-5-694/1, New Narayanguda,
Hyderabad-29 (A.P.).
31. Smt. Leela Damodara Menon,
C/o Mathruboomi,
Ernakulam, Cochin-17.
32. Shri A. N. Buch,
Textile Labour Association,
Bhadra, Ahmedabad-1.
33. Shri Nathu Singh Pramukh,
Zilla Parishad,
Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan).
34. Shri P. R. Chakravarti,
13/23, Western Extension Area,
New Delhi-5.
35. Dr. (Miss) S. Vijayalakshmi,
121-B, Santhaome High Road,
Madras-4

2. The Board will continue to discharge the following functions :—

- (i) to coordinate and guide the activities of the State Advisory Boards,
- (ii) to assist and advise Government on measures necessary to spread the National Savings Movement in the country and on the ways and means of popularising the Small Savings Scheme; and
- (iii) to advise the Government on specific organisational and publicity matters relating to National Savings movement.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to :—

1. Finance Secretaries of all State and Union Territory Governments.

2. All Accountants General.
- 3 Chairman and all members of the Board.
4. Department of Parliamentary Affairs.
5. National Savings Commissioner, Post Box No. 96, Nagpur.
6. All Regional Directors, National Savings and Deputy Regional Director-in-charge.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

B. MAITHREYAN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(Textile (C) Section)

New Delhi, the 29th January 1971

RESOLUTION

No. 4(27)-TEX(C)/69.—The Government of India have decided to nominate the following, to be members of the All India Handloom Board reconstituted under Government of India late Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply Resolution No. 4(27)-TEX(C)/69, dated 17th May, 1969, published on pages 333 & 334 of Part I Section I of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 19th May, 1969.

- '1 Shri Jstafa Hussain, M.L.C., Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Shri Khalid Anwar Ansari, 1, Chajju Bag, Patna, Bihar.
2. These members have been added at S. Nos. 33 and 34 of the above Resolution.

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be sent to all concerned.

B. D. KUMAR, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS

(Department of Mines and Metals)

New Delhi, the 4th January 1971

RESOLUTION

Mineral Development (Other than Iron Ore) Coordination Committee

No. 20(26)/70-Cordn.—In the Department of Mines & Metals Resolution No. 20(26)/70-Cordn., dated 14th December, 1970, on the subject mentioned above, for the entry 'Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Expenditure & Economic Affairs)...Members' in the constitution of the Committee in para 3, the following may be substituted :

"Finance Secretary—Member,
Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Economic Affairs)—
Member"

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned including the Ministries of the Government of India, all the State Governments, Union Territories, Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the Planning Commission.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

K. S. RAMACHANDRAN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Works, Housing & U.D.)

New Delhi, the 20th January 1971

RESOLUTION

No. G-25011/1/70-LII.—In their Hundred and Eighth report, the Public Accounts Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha), recommended that an independent fact-finding Committee should be constituted to investigate comprehensively the

working of the Land and Development Office. The Government of India have accepted this recommendation and have decided to constitute a Committee consisting of the following:—

Chairman

Shri Rioni J. H. Talearkhan, Member, Legislative Assembly, Maharashtra.

Members

Shri L. J. Manjrekar, Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser, Ministry of Law.

Shri R. P. Kapoor, Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

Shri Manmohan Kishan.

The Committee shall have a full-time Secretary who will convene its meetings under the orders of the Chairman.

2. The Committee will, *inter alia*, enquire into and report on the following matters:—

- (i) To what extent there has been slackness in the Land and Development office;
 - (a) in getting lease-deeds executed;
 - (b) in filing applications for the revision of ground rents and in recovering revised ground rents;
 - (c) in investigating regularising breaches in leases.
- (ii) To what extent there has been discrimination in giving effect to orders for enhancement of ground rent, particularly in respect of cases dealt with in the previous section of the report of the Public Accounts Committee in question;
- (iii) How best the present procedure for the determination of ground rent, which is protracted, can be rationalised and whether any principles can be laid down for the determination of rental value;
- (iv) Whether the Land and Development Office is organisationally capable of coping with its work, and whether in the interests of simplicity and uniformity, the work relating to the administration of land in Delhi, which is at present being done by three different agencies, viz., the Land and Development Office, the Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority, can be conveniently centralised in one agency.

3. The Committee will also investigate the cases mentioned in paragraphs 1.9, 1.10 and 1.11 of the Public Accounts Committee's report (extracts annexed hereto).

4. The Committee will submit its report as soon as possible but not later than one year from the date of its constitution.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it may be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

P. R. NAYAK, Secy.

(Works Division)

New Delhi, the 15th December 1970

RESOLUTION

No. 25013(10)/70-EW1.—In modification of the late Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Resolution No. 25013(16) EW/67, dated 31-8-1967, the President is pleased to decide that the Works Advisory Board of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh should be reconstituted as follows:—

The Board will consist of a Chairman and three Members. The Secretary, Public Works Department, Himachal Pradesh, will be the Chairman and the Finance Secretary, the Chief Engineer(S) and the Chief Engineer(N) will be members of the Board.

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

S. N. BANERJI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Family Planning)

New Delhi, the 29th December 1970

RESOLUTION

No. 6-7/70-PLY.—In partial modification of Resolution No. 6-7/70-Ply, dated the 2nd September, 1970, the Government of India have decided to extend the date for submission of the Report of the Committee constituted to review and examine the question of target setting under the Family Planning Programme from 31st December, 1970 to 30th April, 1971.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution be communicated to all the State Governments/Union Territories.

ORDERED that the resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

R. N. MADHOK, Jr. Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th December 1970

No. 2-20/69-PLY.—In partial modification of this Ministry's notification No. 2-20/69Ply, dated the 27th November, 1970, reconstituting the Central Family Planning Council, the Government of India have decided that the Executive Chairman of the Population Council of India shall be a member of the Central Family Planning Council instead of its President.

D. N. CHAUDHRI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 28th January 1971

No. 25-12/71-G.C.—The President is pleased to accept the resignation of Shri C. Subramaniam from the office of the Chairman of the National Commission on Agriculture, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th January, 1971.

By order of the President.

J. C. MATHUR, Additional Secy.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 28th January 1971

RESOLUTION

No. 7-PG(1)/71.—The Government of India have received the Administration Report of the Port of Mormugao for the year 1969-70. The noteworthy features of the Report are reviewed below:—

(1) *Financial position*

The total revenue of the Port of Mormugao during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 221.94 lakhs as against Rs. 221.54 lakhs during 1968-69.

The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 182.81 lakhs as compared to Rs. 147.45 lakhs during 1968-69. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the increase in cost of materials and labour, which resulted in higher cost of repairs, maintenance and operating expenses of the Port, increased depreciation on the assets and increase of expenditure under 'Management and General Administration'.

(2) *Traffic*

The traffic handled at the Port during the year 1969-70 totalled 9,029,179 tonnes, which is the highest so far recorded in the history of Port, as against 8,778,884 tonnes during 1968-69. The break-up of traffic figures was as under:—

	1968-69	1969-70
	Tonnes	Tonnes
Imports	3,69,468	2,41,255
Exports	8,409,416	8,787,921

The exports during 1969-70 consisted of 8,722,710 tonnes of ores and 65,214 tonnes of general cargo.

(3) *Shipping*

The number of vessels which entered the Port during 1969-70 was 561 with a gross tonnage of 6,652,685 as against 621 vessels with a gross tonnage of 6,620,957 during the previous year.

(4) Passenger Traffic

During 1969-70, 5,502 passengers embarked and 6,970 passengers disembarked at the Port of Mortnugao. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9,717 (embarked) and 10,758 (disembarked).

(5) Capital Works

During 1969-70, an expenditure of Rs 97.87 lakhs was incurred on Capital Account. Some of the important capital works undertaken and the expenditure incurred thereon are indicated below :—

Name of Work	(In lakhs of Rupees)	Expenditure
1. Dredging & Reclamation including reclamation bunds	35.01	
2 Construction of quarters at Head Land & Bainia	14.88	
3 Erection of six cranes	3.12	
4 Acquisition of workshop Machinery	2.52	
5 Fabrication of floating pipeline	2.01	
6 Construction of a Diaphragm Wall at berths No. 6 & 7	1.31	
7 Extension of 'C' shed and construction of Sub-Station (Electrical) building	2.39	

(6) Welfare

The welfare measures undertaken by the Port Trust during the year included recreational, entertainment and medical facilities, running of two canteens and a Port Employees Consumers' Cooperative Society and completion of the work of construction of quarters for the staff.

(7) Labour Situation

The labour situation in the Port remained generally satisfactory during the year.

(8) Acknowledgement

The Government view with satisfaction the work of the Port Trust during the year under review.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

The 29th January 1971

RESOLUTION

No. 2-PG(1)/71.—The Government of India have received the Administration Report of the Port Kandla for the year 1969-70. The salient features of the Report are reviewed below :

1. Financial Results.

The revenue receipts of the Port (including the Pilotage Account) during the year were Rs 260.63 lakhs as compared to Rs. 210.98 lakhs during 1968-69.

The expenditure (including that charged to the Pilotage Account, debt charges & contribution to provision for depreciation, etc.) during the year under review was Rs 253.91 lakhs as against Rs. 188.85 lakhs in 1968-69.

The increases in income and expenditure over the previous year, were mainly attributable to compilation of accounts on accrual basis according to the revised system of accounting which has been introduced at the Port. The increase in income was partly attributable to slight increase in traffic. Increase in expenditure was due partly to implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers increase in the provision for depreciation and higher cost of maintenance.

The outstanding debt of the Port payable to the Government of India at the close of the financial year 1969-70 was Rs 197.00 lakhs after taking into account the loan of Rs. 75 lakhs taken during the year. This figure is, however, provisional pending fixation of the ultimate capital debt by the Government of India as on 29-2-1964, when the Port Trust was formed.

2 Traffic

(a) Trade : The traffic which passed through the Port of Kandla in 1969-70, as compared to 1968-69, is indicated in the table below :—

Year	(In lakhs of metric tonnes)		
	Imports	Exports	Total traffic
1968-69	17.09	3.26	20.35
1969-70	18.04	3.06	21.10

(b) Shipping : Excluding sailing vessels, 267 vessels with 22.63 lakh gross tonnage entered the Port during 1969-70 as against 261 vessels with a gross tonnage of 21.52 lakhs in 1968-69.

3 Labour and Welfare activities

Amenities such as housing, consumer cooperative stores, educational facilities, clubs, canteens, medical facilities etc., were continued.

4 Capital Works

The total expenditure on Capital Works during the year under review was Rs. 87.69 lakhs.

5 Acknowledgement

Government views with satisfaction the work of the Port Trust during the year under review.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

K. NARAYANAN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

Department of Labour and Employment
(D.G.E.T.)

New Delhi, the 25th January 1971

RESOLUTION

No. 6(18)/70-RLI.—In partial modification of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment (Directorate General of Employment and Training) Resolution No MP-10(110)/69, dated the 19th December, 1970 Shri B C Ganguli, Development Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, is appointed as a member of the Expert Committee on Unemployment vice Shri D. N. Banerjee.

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India Part I, Section 1

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India Part I, Section 1 and communicated to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories and all other concerned.

I. D. N. SAHI, Additional Secy

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi-11, the 23rd January 1971

RESOLUTION

No. 6(18)/70-RLI.—The Departmental Committee for periodical review of cash doles paid to new migrant families in reception/intercension centres and transit/relief camps constituted under the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) Resolution No 25(3)/65-RLI dated the 30th June 1967, and as amended from time to time, has been reconstituted as under in partial modification of para 3 of the above mentioned Resolution.

2. The revised composition of the Committee will now be as follows :—

Convener

1. Shri S. L. Sharma, Director, Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, (Department of Rehabilitation).

Member

2. Shri B. V. Adavi, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure).

3. Shri K. Abraham, Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Government of Bihar, Patna.

4. Shri Satish Bansal, Under Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation, (Department of Food), New Delhi.

5. Colonel S. P. Nandy, Chief Commandant, Mana Group of Transit Centres, Mana, Raipur (M.P.).

3. Other terms and conditions of the Government Resolution quoted above, will remain unaltered.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to :—

1. The Members of the Committee.

2. Ministry of Finance (L&R), New Delhi.

3. Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation, (Department of Food), New Delhi.

4. The Rehabilitation Secretaries of the Govts. of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura.
(As per list of addresses attached).

5. The Chief Commandant, Mana Group of Transit Centres, Mana, Raipur (M.P.).

6. The Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

ORDER

ORDERED also that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

INDER SAHAI, Jr. Secy

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

RULES

New Delhi, the 13th February, 1971

No. 70/E(GR)I/15/2.—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1971, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following Services are, with the concurrence of the Ministries/Departments concerned, published for general information

- (i) Indian Railway Service of Engineers;
- (ii) Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers;
- (iii) Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers;
- (iv) Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers;
- (v) Central Engineering Service, Class I;
- (vi) Central Engineering Service, Class II;
- (vii) Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I;
- (viii) Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II;
- (ix) Indian Inspection Service, Class I. (Engineering Branch);
- (x) Indian Supply Service, Class I;
- (xi) Military Engineer Services, Class I, (Buildings and Roads Cadre);
- (xii) Military Engineer Services, Class I, (Electrical and Mechanical Cadre);
- (xiii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I;
- (xiv) Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I;
- (xv) Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service;

- (xvi) Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service;
- (xvii) Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I, and
- (xviii) Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II.

2. The number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination will be specified in the Notice issued by the Commission. Reservations will be made for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in respect of vacancies as may be fixed by the Government of India.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes mean any of the Castes/Tribes mentioned in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order 1951, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 read with the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 and the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966; the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956; the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959; the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes, Order, 1962; the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962; the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964; the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order 1967; the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968; the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968 and the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970.

3. The examination under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix I to these rules.

The dates on which and the places at which the examination will be held shall be fixed by the Commission.

4. A candidate must be either :—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a subject of Nepal, or
- (d) a subject of Bhutan, or
- (e) a Tibetan refugee who came over to India, before the 1st January, 1962, with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (f) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and the East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) with the intention of permanently settling in India;

Provided that a candidate belonging to categories (c), (d), (e) and (f) above shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India.

Certificate of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories :—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the nineteenth day of July, 1948 and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan on or after the nineteenth day of July, 1948, and have got themselves registered as citizens of India under Article 6 of the Constitution.
- (iii) Non-citizens in category (f) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then without a break. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January 1950, will however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being given to him by the Government.

5. (a) A candidate for this examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25

years on the 1st August, 1971, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1946 and not later than the 1st August, 1951.

(b) The upper age-limit of 25 years will be relaxable up to 30 years in the case of the Government servants of the following categories applying for Services other than the Telegraph Engineering Service Class I, Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I and Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II, if they are employed in a Department/Office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column I below and apply for admission to the examination for the corresponding service(s) mentioned in column 2.

- (i) A candidate who holds substantively a permanent post in the particular Department/Office concerned. This relaxation will not be admissible to a probationer appointed against a permanent post in the Department/Office during the period of his probation.
- (ii) A candidate who has been continuously in a temporary service in the particular Department/Office for at least 3 years on the 1st August, 1971.
- (iii) A temporary Assistant Engineer recruited through the Commission to the Civil, Electrical, Signal and Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of Indian Railways will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service in the Department.

Column I	Column 2
Railway Department	I.R.S.E. I.R.S.E.E. I.R.S.S.E. I.R.S.M.E.
Central Public Works Department	C.E.S., Class I C.E.S., Class II C.E.E.S., Class I C.E.E.S., Class II
Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.	I.I.S., Class I I.S.S., Class I
Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters	M.E.S., Class I (B & R Cadre) M.E.S., Class (E & M Cadre)
Directorate General Ordnance Factories.	I.O.F.S., Class I
Central Water and Power Commission	C.W.E. (Class I Service C.P.E. (Class II Service
Directorate General of Technical Development.	Assistant Development Officer (Engineering), Class I.
Geological Survey of India	Mechanical Engineer (Junior), Class I

NOTE.—The period of apprenticeship, if followed by appointment against a working post on the Railways may be treated as Railway Service for the purpose of age concession.

(c) The upper age-limit of 25 years will be relaxable up to 30 years also in respect of candidates for the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I and Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II, in the case of the following :

- (i) A candidate who holds substantively a permanent post in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This relaxation will not be admissible to a probationer appointed against a permanent post in the Department during the period of his probation.
- (ii) A candidate who has continuously held for a period of not less than 2 years on the 1st August, 1971 any of the following temporary posts under the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
 - 1. Repeater Station Assistant.
 - 2. Foreman or Technical Assistant Telegraph Workshops.
 - 3. Temporary Assistant Engineer Workshops.
 - 4. Engineering Supervisor.
 - 5. Workshop Supervisor.

PROVIDED THAT NO CANDIDATE SHALL BE PERMITTED UNDER THE RELAXATION(S) OF THE UP-

PER AGE LIMIT MENTIONED AT (b) AND (c) ABOVE TO COMPETE MORE THAN THREE TIMES AT THE EXAMINATION.

(d) The upper age-limit prescribed above will be further relaxable :—

- (i) Up to a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) Up to a maximum of three years, if a candidate is a bona fide displaced person from East Pakistan and has received education through the medium of French. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations;
- (iii) Up to a maximum of eight years, if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Schedule Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from East Pakistan and has migrated to India on or after 1st January, 1964. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations;
- (iv) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and has received education through the medium of French at some stage;
- (v) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a bona fide repatriate of Indian origin, from Ceylon and has migrated to India on or after 1st November, 1964, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations;
- (vi) Up to a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide repatriate of Indian origin from Ceylon and has migrated to India on or after 1st November, 1964, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations;
- (vii) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;
- (viii) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is of Indian origin and has migrated from Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar);
- (ix) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a bona fide repatriate of Indian origin from Burma and has migrated to India on or after 1st June 1963. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations;
- (x) Up to a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide repatriate of Indian origin from Burma and has migrated to India on or after 1st June, 1963. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations;
- (xi) Up to a maximum of three years in the case of Defence Service personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in a disturbed area, and released as a consequence thereof. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations; and
- (xii) Up to a maximum of eight years in the case of Defence Services personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in a disturbed area, and released as a consequence thereof, who belongs to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations.

N.B. (i)—For the purposes of this Rule a candidate shall be deemed to have competed at the examination once for all the Services/posts ordinarily covered by the examination if he competes for any one or more of the Services/posts.

A candidate shall be deemed to have competed at the examination if he actually appears in any one or more subjects.

N.B. (ii) The candidature of a person who is admitted to the examination under the age concession mentioned in Rule 5(b) or 5(c) above is liable to be cancelled, if, after submitting his application, he resigns from service or his services are terminated by his department/office, either before or after taking the examination. He will, however, continue to be eligible if he is retrenched from the Service or post after submitting his application.

A candidate who, after submitting his application, to his department, is transferred to other department/office, will be eligible to compete under departmental age concession for the service, for which he would have been eligible, but for his transfer, provided his application has been forwarded by his parent department.

SAVE AS PROVIDED ABOVE THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED.

6. A candidate must have—

- (A) obtained a degree in Engineering from a University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational Institutes established by an Act of Parliament, or declared to be deemed as Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956; or
- (B) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or
- (C) obtained a degree/diploma in Engineering, from such foreign Universities/Colleges/Institutions and under such conditions as may be recognised by the Government for the purpose from time to time.

Provided that a candidate for the Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers, the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, the Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II the Central Electrical Engineering Services, Class I and Class II, the Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service (Mechanical Engineering Posts) and the Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service may possess any of the above qualifications or any of the qualifications mentioned below, namely.

- (a) a pass in the Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Tele-communication Engineers (India);
- (b) a pass in the Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Electronics and Radio Engineers, London, held after November, 1959.

The Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Electronics and Radio Engineers, London, held prior to November, 1959 is also acceptable subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) that the candidates who have passed the examination held prior to November, 1959, should have appeared and passed in the following additional subjects :
 - (i) Principles' and Applications of Electrical Engineering (in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in Section A of Post-1959 Scheme).
 - (ii) Mathematics II (in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in Section B of Post-1959 Scheme).
- (2) that the candidates concerned should produce a certificate from the Institution of Electronics and Radio Engineers, London, in fulfilment of the condition prescribed at (1) above.

NOTE 1.—A candidate who has appeared at an examination the passing of which would render him eligible to appear at this examination, but has not been informed of the result, may apply for admission to the examination. A candidate who intends to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply, provided that the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible, but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if they do not produce proof of having passed the examination,

as soon as possible, and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

NOTE 2.—In exceptional cases, the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, as educationally qualified provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE 3.—A candidate, who is otherwise qualified but who has taken a degree from a foreign University which is not recognised by Government, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

7. Candidates must pay the fee prescribed in Annexure I to the Commission's Notice.

8. A candidate already in Government Service, whether in a permanent or a temporary capacity, must obtain prior permission of the Head of the Department to appear for the examination.

9. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

10. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

11. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

12. A candidate who is or has been declared by the Commission guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or of suppressing material information or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination, or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or of misbehaviour in the examination hall, may, in addition to rendering himself liable to criminal prosecution,—

- (a) be debarred permanently or for a specified period :—
 - (i) by the Commission, from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
 - (ii) by the Government from employment under them;
- (b) be liable to disciplinary action under the appropriate rules, if he is already in service under Government.

13. Candidates who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written examination as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion shall be summoned by them for an interview for a personality test.

14. After the examination, the candidates will be arranged by the Commission in the order merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate; and in that order so many candidates as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination shall be recommended for appointment up to the number of unreserved vacancies decided to be filled on the results of the examination.

Provided that any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission for any service, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to maintenance of efficiency of administration, shall be recommended for appointment to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in that service.

15. The form and manner of communication of the result of the examination to individual candidates shall be decided by the Commission in their discretion and the Commission will not enter into correspondence with them regarding the result.

16. Due consideration will be given, at the time of making appointments on the results of the examination, to the preferences expressed by a candidate for various services/posts, at the time of his application.

17. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such an enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the service.

18. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. All candidates who are declared qualified for the Personality Test will be physically examined at the place where they are summoned for interview, either immediately before or after the interview. Candidates will have to pay a fee of Rs. 16.00 to the Medical Board. The fact that a candidate has been physically examined will not mean or imply that he will be considered for appointment.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standard required are given in Appendix II. For the disabled ex-Defence Services personnel the standards will be relaxed consistent with the requirements of each Service.

19. No person

- (a) who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living or
 - (b) who having a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person,
- shall be eligible for appointment to service.

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

20. Brief particulars relating to the Services/posts to which recruitment is being made through this examination are given in Appendix III.

C. S. PARAMESWARAN
Secretary

APPENDIX I

1. The examination shall be conducted according to the following plan :—

Part I : Compulsory and Optional papers as given in para 2 below against each Service. The standard and syllabi prescribed for these papers are given in the Schedule to this Appendix. The duration of each of the papers except 'General Knowledge' will be of 3 hours. The duration of the paper 'General Knowledge' will be of 2 hours.

Part II : Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks. (Please see para 6 below).

2. The following will be the subjects for the written examination :—

Subjects	Maximum Marks
A. Indian Railway Service of Engineers—	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Structural Design	200
(4) Building Materials and Structures	100
(5) Transport Engineering	100
(6) Surveying	100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
TOTAL	800

Subjects	Maximum Marks
(b) <i>Optional</i>—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime Movers	
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Architecture and Town Planning	100
(5) Mechanical Engineering	100
B. Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers—	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(5) Applied Mechanics	200
TOTAL	800
(b) <i>Optional</i>—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Surveying	100
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(5) Workshop Organisation and Management	100
C. Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers—	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	200
(5) Mechanical Engineering	200
TOTAL	800
(b) <i>Optional</i>—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity & Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mechanics	100
(3) Applied Mathematics	100
(4) (a) Building Materials and Structures 50 } (b) Transport Engineering 50 }	100
(5) Workshop Organisation and Management	100
(6) Applied Electronic Circuits	100
D. Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers—	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(4) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	200
(5) Prime Movers	200
TOTAL	800
(b) <i>Optional</i>—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(2) Electrical Engineering	100
(3) Metallurgy	100
(4) Workshop Technology	100
(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100
E. & F. Central Engineering Services, Class I and Class II—	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
(3) Structural Design	200
(4) Building Materials and Structures	100
(5) Transport Engineering	100
(6) Surveying	100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
TOTAL	800

<i>(b) Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering	100
(5) Architecture and Town Planning (For C. E. S. Class only)	100

G&H. Central Electrical Engineering Services,**Class I and II—***(a) Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(5) Applied Mechanics	200

TOTAL

800

<i>(b) Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(3) Prime Movers	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100
(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100

I. Indian Inspection Service, Class I (Engineering Branch)**Plan 1—***(a) Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(5) Applied Mechanics	200

TOTAL

800

<i>(b) Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(3) Prime Movers	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100
(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100

Plan 2—*(a) Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(4) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	200
(5) Prime Movers	200

TOTAL

800

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
<i>(b) Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(2) Electrical Engineering	100
(3) Metallurgy	100
(4) Workshop Technology	100
(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(6) Workshop Organisation & Management	100
TOTAL	800

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
<i>(b) Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering	100
TOTAL	700

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
<i>(b) Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(3) Applied Mechanics	100
TOTAL	800

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
<i>(b) Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(2) Electrical Engineering	100
(3) Metallurgy	100
(4) Workshop Technology	100
(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100
TOTAL	800

Subjects	Maximum Marks	Sub	Maximum Marks
(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—		M. & N. Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I and Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity & Magnetism)	100	(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(2) Electrical Communication Engineering	100	(1) English (including Essay & Precis Writing)	100
(3) Prime Movers	100	(2) General Knowledge	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100	(3) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100	(4) Electrical Engineering	150
K. Military Engineer Services, Class I (Buildings and Roads Cadre and Electrical and Mechanical Cadre)		(5) Applied Mathematics	100
Buildings and Roads Cadre—		(6) Mechanical Engineering	150
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —		TOTAL	700
(1) English (including Essay & Precis Writing)	100	(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(2) General Knowledge	100	(1) Prime Movers	100
(3) Structural Design	200	(2) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(4) Building Materials and Structures	100	(3) Applied Mechanics	100
(5) Transport Engineering	100	O. Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service—	
(6) Surveying	100	Civil Engineering Posts	
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100	(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
TOTAL	800	(1) English (including Essay & Precis Writing)	100
(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—		(2) General Knowledge	100
(1) Prime Movers	100	(3) Structural Design	200
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100	(4) Building Materials and Structures	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100	(5) Irrigation and Hydraulic Structures	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering	100	(6) Surveying	100
(5) Architecture and Town Planning	100	(7) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL CADRE—		TOTAL	800
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —		(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) English (including Essay & Precis Writing)	100	(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100	(2) Prime Movers	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200	(3) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200	(4) Electrical Engineering	100
(5) Applied Mechanics	200	(5) Architecture and Town Planning	100
TOTAL	800	(6) Hydrology	100
(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—		Mechanical Engineering Posts —	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100	(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(2) Electrical Communication Engineering	100	(1) English (including Essay & Precis Writing)	100
(3) Prime Movers	100	(2) General Knowledge	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100	(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100	(4) Theory of Machines & Machine Design	200
L. Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I—		(5) Prime Movers	200
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —		TOTAL	800
(1) English (including Essay & Precis Writing)	100	(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—	
(2) General Knowledge	100	(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Mechanical Engineering	200	(2) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Applied Mechanics	200	(3) Metallurgy	100
(5) Electrical Engineering	200	(4) Workshop Technology	100
TOTAL	800	(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—		(6) Workshop Organisation and Management.	100
(1) Physics (including Electricity & Magnetism)	100	P. Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service—	
(2) Applied Mathematics	100	Electrical Engineering Posts —	
(3) Prime Movers	100	(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(4) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100	(1) English (including Essay & Precis Writing)	100
(5) Workshop Technology	100	(2) General Knowledge	100
(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100	(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(7) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	100		

Subject	Maximum Marks
(4) Electrical Engineering	150
(5) Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power	150
(6) Mechanical Engineering	100
TOTAL	800

(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects —
(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines
(2) Prime Movers
(3) Electrical Communication Engineering
(4) Workshop Organisation and Management.

<i>Mechanical Engineering post</i> —	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	
(2) General Knowledge	
(3) Applied Mechanics	
(4) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	
(5) Prime Movers	
TOTAL	800

P. Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I—

(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	
(2) General Knowledge	
(3) Structural Design	
(4) Building Materials and Structures	
(5) Transport Engineering	
(6) Surveying	
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	
TOTAL	800

(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects:—
(1) Prime Movers
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines
(3) Electrical Engineering
(4) Architecture and Town Planning
(5) Mechanical Engineering

3. All papers must be answered in English.

4. Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of a scribe to write the answers for them.

5. The commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects of the examination.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. Marks will not be allotted for mere superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

10. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the metric system of weights and measures. In the question papers, wherever necessary, questions involving the use of metric system of weights and measures may be set.

NOTE.—Candidates will be supplied with tables in metric units compiled and published by the Indian Standards Institution in the examination hall for reference purpose, wherever considered necessary.

SCHEDULE TO APPENDIX I**Standard and Syllabus**

The standard of papers in English and General Knowledge will be such as may be expected of an Engineering Graduate. The standard of papers, in other subjects will approximately be that of an Engineering Degree examination of an Indian University. There will be no practical examination in any of the subjects.

1. ENGLISH

Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or precis.

2. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

General knowledge including knowledge of current events and of such matters of every day observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subjects. The paper will also include questions on History of India and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

3. APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Statics.—Vectors, Notion of force, Gravitational or Engineers' units of force. Various kinds of forces. Friction Composition and resolution of concurrent forces. Moments, Parallel forces and centres of gravity couples. Conditions of equilibrium of non-current coplanar forces. Funicular Polygon.

Kinematics.—Units of space and time. Rectilinear motion; motion of a projectile: angular motion, relative motion; simple harmonic motion.

Kinetics.—Newton's Laws. Absolute system of units Linear momentum. Impact of elastic bodies. Impulse and impulsive forces angular momentum; moments of inertia and radii of gyration; impulsive torque. Centrifugal forces Conical pendulum. Motion of the centre of mass. Cant on railway curves and banking of road-tracks. Hoops stress and stress in the rim of a fly-wheel.

Work, power kinetic and potential energy. Principle of energy. Kinetic energy due to rotation. Works done by a couple. Principle of virtual work. Simple machines, mechanical advantage and velocity ratio. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Deflection in a framed structure. Oscillations Simple and Compound pendulum. Units and dimensions.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure, its transmission and measurements. density; specific gravity, metric system of units; resultant pressure: Centre of pressure; equilibrium of floating bodies; metacentre: Laws of Boyle and Charles. Mixture of gases. Nature and action of simple hydraulic machines.

4. STRUCTURAL DESIGN**(a) Buildings**

Consideration of material used in construction of roof-trusses, Steel and timber. Determination of stress in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses.—Various types of roof-trusses and roof coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's, and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factors of struts: curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work, Joints, Design of end bearings, methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circle and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange, and web connections to steel columns; caps; bases; transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations; cantilever foundation; Grillage foundations; Wels, piles.

Retaining Walls and earth pressure.—Rankine's theory; Wedge theory. Winkler's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of steel and masonry.—Reservoirs with considerations of wind pressure.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses etc. in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built-in beams and three-pinned, parabolic semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings. Steel Works, girders, etc. for buildings.

(b) Bridges

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and latticed girders.

Three-pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General consideration on the design of Suspension, cantilever and tabular bridges. Steel-arched bridges. Swing bridges.

(c) Reinforced Concrete

Shears bond and diagonal tension, its nature evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beams.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles. Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls. Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) General

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross-sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for deadloads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending (M/I , $F/Y-E/R$; compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Gillage foundations; Columb's theory of earth pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear-stresses in beams. Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to a eccentric loading stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structure. Design of riveted joint and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion. Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams. Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

5. APPLIED MECHANICS

(a) *Statics.*—Forces acting on a rigid body; moments of forces; composition and resolution of forces; friction; machines; efficiency; couples; conditions of equilibrium, with application to simple framed structures and beams; bending moment and shear force diagrams for dead-loads.

(b) *Hydrostatics.*—Pressure at a point in a liquid centre of pressure on an immersed plane area, equilibrium of floating bodies.

(c) *Kinematics (of Motion in a plane).*—Velocity and acceleration of a point; relative motion; acceleration of a point moving in a circular path with uniform speed, simple harmonic motion; velocity-ratio; diagrams of simple mechanisms; instantaneous centre.

(d) *Kinetics.*—Force, mass, impulse momentum, works energy, power; moment of momentum, moment of inertia; their relations and measurement; conservations of energy; conservation of linear momentum; rectilinear motion of a body under a force (constant or variable), equation of motion of a particle; motion of a body in circular path with uniform speed balancing of rotating masses; rotation and oscillation of a body about a fixed axis.

(e) *Hydraulics.*—Pressure and velocity change along a streamline. Bernoulli's theorem; flow through an orifice.

(f) *Stress and Strain:* Stress and strain in tension, compression and shear; Hooke's law; Relations between elastic constant; combined stress in two dimensions; circle diagrams; compound bars in tension and compression; elementary consideration of stress due to temperature changes.

(g) *Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads.*: Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress: elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams; Modulus of section and equivalent areas; maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading; design of riveted joints and stress in boiler shells, welded joints.

(h) *Cylinders.*—Thin cylindrical and spherical shells under internal pressure: stress in thick-walled cylinders under internal and external pressure; force and shrink fits.

(i) *Torsion.*—Torsion of round bars, transmission of power by shafts.

(j) *Combined Stresses.*—Combined bending and direct stress and combined bending and torsion.

(k) *Strain Energy.*—Work done in elastic deformation; Stresses due to suddenly applied loads.

(l) *Springs.*—Laminated springs and close-coiled helical springs.

(m) *Struts.*—Elementary theory of struts with use of empirical formulae.

(n) *Property of materials.*—The mechanical properties of materials; composition and properties of the important metals used by engineers; effect of heat treatment annealing and normalizing; effect of cold work on the properties of metals; elasticity, plasticity, ductility, tenacity, hardness, resistance to shock; resistance to repeated and alternating stress, effect of form and surface conditions; failure under combined stress; creep at high temperatures, considerations affecting the choice of the safe working stress in design.

6. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Direct Current.—Principles of generators and motor. Types and characteristics, Starting and controlling appliances. Methods of testing of generators and motors. Operation in parallel of direct current generators. Types and general features of primary batteries. Testing of primary batteries. Types and testing of storage batteries. Method of charging. Boosters and other auxiliary appliances.

Alternating Currents.—Production of alternating currents.

Frequency and wave shape Graphic representation of current, voltage and power in A.C. Circuits. Maximum and 'R.M.S. Value' of simple sine wave. Effect of resistance, inductance, and capacity in A.C. circuit. Power and power factor in A.C. circuit. Single phase and poly-phase currents. Connections of poly-phase systems. Power Measurement in poly-phase circuits. Theory of alternator and its regulation. Parallel running. Theory of transformer. Transmission of poly-phase currents. Synchronous motors and Induction motors. Methods of starting. Efficiency and characteristics. Circle diagrams and testing of motors. Improvement of power factors. Motion converter and rotary converter and methods of starting of rotary converter. Principle of automatic voltage regulator.

Electrical Instruments and Measurements.—Principles of construction and theory of measuring instruments for direct and alternating currents. Commercial types. Calibrations of instruments. Measurements of resistance. Ohm-Meters. Types of bridges for measuring resistances. Potentiometer Phase and frequency meters. Synchronoscope. Type of wattmeter.

Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy.—Systems of supply, economic voltage and size of conductor. Formulae for determination of size of conductor for standard

systems of distribution of the load, voltage, etc. being given. Factors influencing voltage drop in D.C. and A.C. transmission lines. Influence of power factor of the load on voltage regulation of a transmission line. Standard equipment on generator and motor control panels of different types of D.C. and A.C. generators and motors.

7. PHYSICS (INCLUDING ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM)

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapor-pressure, critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges; methods of measuring radiation, laws of thermodynamics; simple applications.

Light.—Velocity of light; Illumination, photometry. Archimatism in lens system; direct-vision spectroscope.

The wave theory.—Simple interference phenomena. Huygen's principle explanation of straight line propagation, reflections and refraction of light. Action of mirror lenses, etc. reviewed from this standpoint. Simple diffraction phenomena. Gratings, and wavelengths determination. Spectrum analysis; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light; rotatory polarization, simple application.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential level surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets; determination of field strength. Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal induction, Gauss' theorem; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the earth, elements and their variations; the compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric capacity, specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors; images. Value of electric force in simple cases of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors, energy of electrified systems. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatstone's bridge, specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes; ionization; migration phenomena. accumulators. Standard cells; the potentiometer system of measurement. Thermoelectricity, application of thermo-dynamics, thermoelectric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction, coefficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's law; illustration from dynamos and motors; etc. Determination of current resistance; E.M.F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser; electric waves. Elementary theory of the electron.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor and of the alternating current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting; power transmission; telegraphy etc.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave-motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sounds, pitch; scales. Reflection and refraction of sound, influence of wave-length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns, resonance. Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave-length, velocity and pitch.

8. PRIME MOVERS

Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers—

Fuel—

(a) Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc.: Physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition, heat of combustion.

(b) **Gas Plant.**—Gas producers; pressure and suction plants arrangement and working.

(c) **Boilers.**—Draught; natural, forced and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine, water-tube and other type; heating surface, firegrate area; boiler efficiency; superheaters; feedwater heaters; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines—

(a) Thermodynamical principles: Carnot's cycle, perfect heat engine, second law.

(b) **Air engines.**—Stirling and other forms.

(c) **Internal Combustion Engines.**—Gas, oil and petrol engines; types and working: features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.

(d) **Steam.**—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam, heat diagrams; etc.

(e) **Steam Engines** and turbines, with special reference to modern developments.

(f) **Refrigerating Plants.**—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types.

(g) **Air Compressors.**—Theory of Pneumatic working.

Generating Plant, Accessories and Details—

(a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types.

(b) Condensers air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(c) Carburetors and systems of ignition.

(d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, crankshafts, governors, flywheels, valves, and valve gears, glands and pipes.

(e) **Engine Testing.**—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil, brake sand dynamometers; indicators and indicator diagrams.

9. HYDRAULICS AND HYDRAULIC MACHINES

Hydraulics.—Definitions relating to flow of water; steam line motion. Bernoulli's theorem. Venturimeter.

Flow of water through small and large orifices; drowned orifices; sudden enlargements and contractions in flow of water. Time of emptying tanks. Flood absorptive capacity of tanks.

Flow of water over notches and weirs.

Flow of water through pipes; hydraulic gradients; losses of head due to bends, contraction and sudden enlargements; losses of head through siphons. Impacts at bends and thrust blocks.

Flow of water in open channels and in pipe; Chezy Bazin, Kutters and other formulae and their applications; cross sections of greatest efficiency.

Calculations of afflux and back-water curve.

Gauging the flow of water in open channels, water-meters.

Hydraulics and hydrostatics of weirs and other canal works.

Hydrokinetics; uniform and steady flow streamline and turbulent motion. Bernoulli's theorem and its application.

Discharge through orifices and mouth pieces, and over notches and weirs. Variable heads. Laws of fluid friction. Head lost due to friction.

Hydraulic Machinery.—Impact of water on fixed and moving vanes. Turbines, impulse and reaction. Description of different types of turbines. Determination of vane angles. Efficiencies of turbine plant. Governing.

Pumps.—Reciprocating, centrifugal and turbine.

10. BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES

(i) BUILDING MATERIALS

Stones.—General characteristics of building stones. Chief varieties and uses. Quarrying. Blasting. Crushing. Screening. Dressing. Machinery and Tools used. Strength. Causes of decay and methods of preservation. Tests. Artificial stone. Manufacture and use.

Bricks and Tiles—

General characteristics, varieties and use. Manufacture:—Selecting clay, moulding and burning in kilns. (Bull's and Hoffman's kilns). Causes of decay and methods of preservation. Strength. Essentials of good bricks. Mangalore and country tiles. Salt glazed pipes and China clay ware. Terracotta and refractory materials. Cement Block hollow and solid. Cement tiles, flooring etc. Dados, etc. Machinery used.

Glass and plastics—

Glass.—General characteristics, varieties, composition, manufacture and uses. **Plastics.**—Composition, properties and uses of celluloid, bakelite, ebonite, vitrolite, marbarite, etc.

Cement, limes, mortars and concrete—

Cement.—Composition and manufacture, Storing varieties and use. Normal rapid hardening and low heat cements, Aluminous Cements; Properties B.S.S. Tests.

Limes.—Hydraulic and fat. Occurrence, collection, burning, slackening and storing artificial hydraulic limes; gypsum; Plaster of Paris. Properties and uses. Tests.

Sand Pozzulona.—Properties, grading fineness, modulus, etc. Tests.

Mortars.—Line mortars; ordinary and hydraulic. Use of sand and surkhi. Composition, Preparation, mixing and grinding. Storing. Uses. Properties. Strength and tests. Cement mortars. Composition, preparation and use. Properties, gauged mortars. Proportioning of materials in mortars. Effect of water on strength. Mud mortars and effect of water on their strength.

Concrete.—Lime concrete composition, preparation and use. Properties and strength Tests. Cement, concrete constituents—Proportioning, grading, fineness, modulus and mixing. Water-cement ratio. Properties, strength, uses and tests. Water proofing and surface treatment.

Timber.—Varieties, classification, characteristics test and uses of Indian timber. Defect in timber and causes of decay. Seasoning and preservation. Fire proofing. Market and standard sizes for different purposes.

Plywood and pressed wood. Manufacture properties and uses. Proprietary timber products used for sound and thermal products, used for sound and thermal insulation.

Masonry—

Stone Masonry.—Materials, dressing, laying and jointing Instruments and tools. Classes of masonry, uncoursed and coursed rubble random rubble, ashlar and block-in-course. Bonding of stones. Dry stone masonry. Pitching. Lifting devices; scaffolding. Terms used in masonry. Strength of and safe-loads on masonry. Plain masonry and brick-work masonry.

Materials, brick laying and bonding, brick nogging. Brick laying in footings, damp proof course, isolated columns, piers, chimneys, fire places, arches, vaults domes, inverters, centerings etc. Reinforced brick work. Scaffolding. Strength of brick masonry. Safe-loads on brick work.

Iron and Steel—

Varieties, classification, composition characteristics, tests and uses of iron and steel. Important iron ores and their properties. Elements of manufacture of iron and steel by different processes. Modern steels and alloy steels, their properties and uses. Rolling mills for mild steel sections and types of British standard section. British standard sections for structural steel. Metallic products; pipes, tubes, plain and corrugated iron sheets. Cast iron and steel casting. Flaws in iron and steel.

Preservatives.—Composition, preparation, properties, tests and uses of paints, polishes, varnishes, distempers and oils and pigments used.

Miscellaneous—

I. Carbonaceous cementing materials; asphalt and bitumen, natural and artificial asphaltic products. Properties and uses.

II. Asbestos and asbestos cement sheets, masonite, celotex, tectex and other products. Properties and uses.

III. Rubber leatherfelt coir and their products, wire ropes, properties and uses.

(ii) DESIGN OF STRUCTURES

Buildings.—Preliminary investigations as to the suitability of site for different types of buildings, trial pits and borings, determination of bearing capacity of soils. Design of residential houses.

Foundations.—(a) General: Structural properties of soil. Principles of mechanics of resistance of soils.

Examination of soils probing sounding and borings; (wash boring, percussion boring, rotary boring). Boring tools.

Trial pits. Testing soils for bearing pressure: Direct and indirect tests. Test piles.

(b) Bearing capacity of soils: Rock, clay and sandy soils; alluvium; quicksand Black cotton soil. Reclaimed soil. Improving bearing capacity of soils by various methods. Transmission of load to foundations. Dead load, live load, and wind load. Impact factor. Ratio of live load and dead load.

(c) Shallow foundations. Area of foundations. Spread footings. Timber and steel grillage foundation. R.C.C. Raft, inverted arches. Foundations under eccentric loads; boundary footings. Depth of foundations.

(d) Preparation of bed: Demolition. Under-pinning. Excavation, shoring and timbering of trenches. Bailing-out water.

(e) Deep foundations: Friction and bearing piles, timber, steel and cast iron piles. Screw piles. Precast cast *in situ*, (vibro, Franki) concrete piles. Boared piles Pressure piles. Pile driving. Safe-load on piles; Hiley's formula.

Plain masonry and brick work, floor and roofs, carpentry and joinery, stairs columns, scaffolding, hoisting, appliances for constructions and maintenance, safety measures.

Structural plumbing—

Fire proof construction.—Protection of timber, steel and concrete from fire. Storing room construction.

Thermal insulating properties of masonry and concrete walls and plasters, insulating boards. Thermal insulation of buildings.

Acoustics of buildings. Use of sound-proofing materials.

Structures.—Columns under bending and shear due to lateral loads. Caps and footings.

Fixed and continuous Beams—

Rolling loads.—Influence lines for Bending moment and shear for beams. Influence lines for stresses in members of framed girders with straight and curved beams and sub-divided panels.

Detailed design of riveted and welded connections.

Detailed design of plate and lattice girders.

Retaining walls.—Theories of Earth Pressure; effect of surcharge stability of retaining walls. Elements of soil mechanics.

Deflection of framed Structures. Williot Mohr diagrams. Stresses in redundant frames.

Arches.—Three hinged, two hinged and fixed arches. Influence lines for Bending moment, shear and thrust. Stresses due to loading, temperature and yielding of abutments.

Suspension Bridges.—Three hinged and two hinged stiffening girders.

Analysis of simple rigid frames; Method of distribution of moments, and various other methods.

Simple structures such as rectangular and circular water towers; tanks; hemispherical, conical and segmental domes; retaining walls with or without counterforts.

Reinforced concrete construction—

Concrete.—Various mixes and their uses—reinforcements round bars, fabrics, Hybrid etc. Bending and placing reinforcement in slabs, beams, and columns (Rectangular and T. Beams with single and double reinforcements. Shear and bond stress. Columns under axial and eccentric loads. Simple and combined footings).

Steel Construction.—Beams and girders. Properties of British Standard sections; detailed design of beams, compound girders, built-up plate girders and lattice girders, limiting spans and economical depths, designs of flanges and webs, curtailment of flange plates, determination of size pitch and arrangement of rivets; types of stiffeners and rulers for their spacing; design of joints and connections methods of fabrication detailed design of crane and gantry girders of built-up plate and lattice girder types and typical details of constructions.

Columns and struts.—Plain and built up section; assumptions regarding and conditions, practical formulae for design;

detailed design of stanchions for buildings and of compression members of roof strusses and lattice girders; design and details of caps bases and brackets for stanchions; joints and splices on stanchions; sizes, pitch and arrangements of rivets on flanges of plated stanchions, lacing on stanchions.

Roof trusses.—Types of roof trusses, limiting spans rise and camber; economical spacing data for design; detailed design of members including purlins, joints and connections; wind bracing on roof trusses, detailed design of steel framed sheds.

Bridges—

General principles of design—Alignment, number of spans, economic spans, water-way calculations, depth of foundation, Scour depth, afflux clearance etc.

Loading

Dead load, live load, impact factors—loading on road and railway bridges.

Sub structures.—Abutments, wing walls and piers conditions of stability, types, design and construction—foundations.

Superstructures.—Different types of Road and Railway bridges. Choice of material and type Bridge floors. Wearin^g surface on bridges. Methods of erection. Maintenance and preservation.

Culverts.—Box, pipe and Irish culverts. Cause ways and submersible bridges, general principles of construction.

Approaches.—Influence of conditions of approaches on the selection of the type of bridges—Construction of approaches.

11. TRANSPORT ENGINEERING

General principles governing the design of Railways, Harbours, Aerodromes and other works.

Railways.—Permanent way-Ballast, sleepers, rails, chairs and fastenings.

Points and crossings.—Details of construction, different types, turn-outs, cross-over formulae and practical rules for setting out.

Plate laying and maintenance of track, super elevation creep of rails, ruling gradient. Compensation, tract resistance, tractive effort. Station yards and machinery, station buildings, platforms, sidings, signals and signal mechanism staff quarters, Engine sheds, turn tables, water columns, aspits etc.

Level crossings in mountain railways.

Tunnels and their alignments and methods of construction.

Road.—Classification of roads—Estimation of traffic, availability of materials and choice of type of roads, tests of materials gradient camber. Road foundation and under-drainage, road surfaces, water bound macadam, tar sprayed macadam, tar macadam, hot and cold emulsions, bituminous carrels, stone paving, wood block paving, asphalt roads, plain and reinforced concrete roads. Standards specifications: resistance to motion of vehicles and influence of various roads surface. Machinery employed—latest advances in highway engineering. Road signs and traffic control. Arboriculture.

Harbours and other work :—

Physical geography in relation to docks and harbours: natural phenomena, prevalence and intensity of winds, coastal change; accretion and denudation, effect of artificial interference; tidal phenomena; waves form, height and length, wave velocity and wave action.

Objects of docks and harbours consideration affecting choice of site: entrances to docks and harbour: foreshore protection and channel regulation; wet dry and floating docks; tidal basin and harbour, different form and types, details and method of construction. Lock gates, their construction and working machinery employed. Different types of quay walls, their construction and maintenance; signals and lighthouses, ferries and landing pipes. Description of important existing docks and harbours. Latest advancement in dock and harbour engineering.

Aerodromes :—

Aerodromes, their importance and spacing position and relation to the air zone. Runways, Orientation. Flying Obstructions.

Economics of aerodrome operation :—

Location of auxiliary buildings. Traffic control in the vicinity of aerodrome and their effect on design. Location and design of terminal buildings. International standards.

12. IRRIGATION AND HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES

Principal irrigated crops, their seasons and water requirement. Concept of consumptive use. Economic utilisation of water. Methods of irrigation.

Theory of regime flow. Design of lined and unlined canals. Different types of linings. Alignment and construction of canals in cutting and embankment.

Regulation of canals; different types of canal outlets.

Theory of seepage flow. Methods of design of weirs and barrages on permeable foundations. Energy dissipation below weirs and barrages; scour protection measures; river training methods, general layout of canal headworks and functions of each component. Silt exclusion and ejection.

Design of falls and regulators. Cross drainage works and their design principles.

General consideration for selection of site for dams. Investigations connected with multipurpose project planning. Type of dams exploration of foundations, materials for construction. Stability analysis of gravity dams and earth dams. Different types of sluices and spillways. Energy dissipation, baffle spillways. Hydraulic jump as an energy dissipator. Spillway crest gates, their types and methods of operation.

Lift irrigation. Discharge of tubewells in confined and unconfined aquifers. Different types of strainers; methods of tubewell construction.

13. SURVEYING

Surveying.—Construction of Sales, Conventional signs. Use and adjustment of instruments. Theory of levelling, simple, compound check and reciprocal levelling. Various causes of errors in levelling. Elimination of such errors. Customary limits for errors. Method of keeping various styles of field-books. Use of boning rods. Chain survey. Chain and compass survey.

Theodolite.—Traversing by Gales traverse system for city and town improvement surveys. Source of errors and required precision in traversing. Traverse tables. Theory and use of the simple plane-table and tangent clinometer with and without the magnetic compass. Theory and use of the stadia method of plane-tabling with levelled heights and reductions of distance and heights by slide rule. The three-point problem of plane-tabling by resection from within and without the triangle. Geometrical and trigonometrical proof of the three-point problem. The two-point problem with and without the magnetic compass. Triangulation with reciprocal value; heights of stations; base line measurements. Finding value of position by observations to three known points. Computation by rectangular co-ordinates with convergency correction.

Contouring the triangulated areas by the heights calculated from the reduced levels. Longitudinal and cross sections run with a level. The location on the map of a road, railway, canal or weir, etc. The general principles of tunnel alignment and of carrying surface meridians underground for mine-surveys. Discussion on the latest patterns of instruments.

Practical Astronomy.—Instruction in spherical trigonometry up to the solution of the spherical triangle and the adoption of Napier's rules of circular parts. Definitions; systems of celestial co-ordinates; the reason for sidereal, sun and mean time; acceleration retardation and equation of time. The Julian and Gregorian calendars; time and the various astronomical corrections.

Finding the meridian of a place by observations to the sun or a star at upper culmination by equal altitudes by the sun or stars not in the meridian and by circumpolar stars at elongation; and finding time by the sun or stars on the meridian and ex-meridian; finding latitudes by Polaris and circummeridional observations. Use and constructions of sun dials.

Railway curves and Alignment.—Theory of curves, curves laid out with the aid of angular instruments with one theodolite. Curves laid out by linear measurements only. By chords and off sets (several methods). By off sets inside the Curve with certain ordinates from the long chord. Curve with certain given data to pass through a ruling point. Compound curves. Diversion curve. Vertical curves. Curves spiral or transition line. Setting on nos for earth-work. Computation of areas of cross sections etc.

14. SANITARY ENGINEERING AND WATER SUPPLY

General.—Elementary Bacteriology and Chemistry of water and sewage.

Water Supply.—History and development of public water supplies; sources of supply, standards of purity for public water supplies. Quantity supplied per capita intakes. Pumping and gravity schemes. Water towers. Purifications, slow and rapid sand filtration, Sterilisation, Clear water reservoirs. Softening Pipes. Valves and fittings. Distribution of water. Detection and prevention of waste. Metering.

Sanitation.—Site and orientation of Buildings. Damp proof courses ventilation. Air conditioning. House drainage. Conservancy and water-borne systems. Sanitary appliances. Constructions and testing of house drains. Pail depots. Public latrines and urinals.

Prevention of Malaria incidental to engineering construction:—

Sewerage.—Separate, combined and partially separate systems. Forms cross-sections capacities and inclinations of sewers. Constructions of sewers. Calculations of storm water. Storm water overflows, syphons. Lifts, ejectors and pumps for sewage. Manholes and lamp eyes. Flushing of sewers.

Sewage disposal.—Characteristics and composition of sewage. Essentials with regard to sewage treatment. Selections of site for disposal works. Disposal at dilution and treatment. Simple sedimentation and chemical precipitation. Contact beds. Percolating filters. Septic tanks. Imhoff tanks. Activated sludge process. Sludge disposal by various methods.

Refuse.—Collection and disposal of refuse.

15. ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

A—TELEGRAPHY

1. *Morse Telegraph Apparatus.*—Description of Signalling keys. Sounders, Relays. Galvanometers Balancing boxes Switches, etc., and their use in Morse Telegraphy.

2. *Morse Circuits.*—(a) Arrangements of apparatus and circuit connection for Simple and Differential and Abridge Duplex working terminal and Repeater offices. Single current and Double current working.

(b) General Principle of Quadruplex working.

3. *Multiplex Telegraphy.*—(a) Principle of Multiplex Baudot printing. Telegraph. Different methods of working the Baudot system. Double and quadruple working. Description of principal apparatus used in Baudot Telegraph including Retransmitter, Trade Transmitters. Key Board Perforators, etc., and their use.

(b) Teleprinters working. General principle of the "Stop-Start" system of working. Teleprinter and its principle of action. General knowledge of its principal parts.

4. Testing of Lines and Cables and details of apparatus employed for such tests.

5. Power arrangements for Telegraph and Telephone offices. Use of Motor Generators, Rectifiers, charging Boards. Primary Cells and Accumulator.

6. Elementary Principles of Construction of Telegraph Lines. Description of Underground and Underwater Cables. How they are manufactured and laid.

B—TELEPHONY

1. *Manual System.*—General principles of Magnetic Semi-Central Battery, and Central Battery systems of working. Details of Exchange and Sub-office apparatus, and their circuit diagrams including Private Branch office equipments. Protective devices in Exchange and sub-office and at Cable and line Terminals. Details of Party Line working with Selective ringing.

2. *Automatic System.*—General principle of well known systems of Automatic Exchanges. Schematic Circuit diagrams of principal Exchange equipment. Automatic branch Exchanges. Details of subscribers' Apparatus for the above systems.

3. *Telephone Transmissions.*—Principles of Transposition of Telephone Circuits. Prevention of Inductive interference on Telephone Circuit. Characteristics of Telephone Circuits. Impedance of Telephone Circuits, and its measurements. Attenuation and Wave-length Constants. Decibel and Neper-Mile

Standard Cable. Transmission loss measurement. Wave filter. Carrier Current working Telephone Repeater.

Thermionic Valves and their use in Telephony.

C—RADIO TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

1. General details of Oscillatory Circuits. Natural Frequency and Wave-length. Logarithmic decrement. Forced Oscillation.

Long Wave and Short Wave Radio working. Points of difference between the two systems.

Various methods of Reception and Transmission of Electromagnetic waves. Different types of detectors and their junctions.

Thermionic valves as used on Wireless Telegraphy and Wireless Telephony. Valves as Directors, Amplifiers, Rectifiers, Modulators and Oscillation Generators. Details of Transmitting and Receiving Circuits. Radiation of Electro Magnetic Waves. Atmospheric effects. Fading, Power plant for Wireless offices. Elementary principle of design of Aerials and Earth for Long and Short Wave systems. Directional Transmission and Reception.

16. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Theory of Machines and Machine Design

Kinematics.—Method of determining the relative velocities of parts in machines, by calculation and by graphic methods. Velocity and acceleration, diagrams for the ordinary reciprocating engine and for quick return motions. Velocity ratios for toothed gearing including epicyclic gears. Velocity and acceleration in cam gears.

Kinetics.—Balancing of motors and of reciprocating engines. Crank effort diagram of engines and speed variation of fly-wheels. Governors. Simple causes of vibration problems. Whirling of shafts and torsional oscillations.

Friction.—Power transmitted or absorbed by belt drives and brakes. Friction gearings. Friction and lubrication of journal and thrust bearings, ball and roller bearings. Screw gears.

Design of fastenings and Machine Parts. Proportions for riveted, bolted and welded points and fastening, pipe connections—Crank, rods and levers, valves, pipes and cylinders, bearings, coupling shafts and keyways. Tooth profile.

Properties and Strength of Materials

Stress and strain tension, compression, and shear.

Hooke's law. Relations between elastic constants.

Simple cases of combined stress in two dimensions. Circle-diagram.

Compound bars in tension and compression. Elementary consideration of stress due to temperature changes.

Riveted and welded joints.

Thin cylindrical and spherical shells under internal pressure.

Stresses in thick-walled cylinders under internal and external pressure.

Bending moments and shearing forces.

Simple theory of beams.

Slope and deflection of cantilevers and freely supported beams for simple cases of loading.

Torsion of round bars. Transmission of power by shafts.

Simple cases of combined bending and direct stress, and combined bending and torsion.

Work done in elastic deformation. Strain energy, Stresses due to suddenly applied loads.

Laminated springs and close coiled helical springs.

Elementary theory of strut with use of empirical formulae.

The mechanical properties of materials. Composition and properties of the important metals used by engineers. Effects of heat-treatment, annealing, and normalising. The effect of cold work on the properties of metals. Elasticity, plasticity, ductility, tenacity, hardness, resistance to shock, resistance to repeated and alternating stress. Creep and elevated temperatures. Common types of machine and instruments for the

investigation of mechanical properties. Forms of specimen, procedure in carrying out tests, and methods of expressing results.

Heat Engines

Physical properties of steam, steam tables and their use. Fundamental laws of thermodynamics. Reversible and irreversible process. Ideal and actual cycles. Construction and use of temperature-entropy and heat-entropy charts.

Behaviour of steam in engine cylinders. Jacketing. Super-heating. Compounding Horse Power and steam consumption.

Testing of engines, indicators and indicator diagrams. Combination of indicator diagram for multiple expansion engines. Brake and Brake horse-power Mechanical and thermal efficiencies. Steam consumption and heat balance for steam plants. The steam turbine. Steam flow in nozzles and blading. Calculations relating to blading and horse-power. Steam cycles in modern power plants. Regenerative feed heating and steam re-heating cycles. Condensing plants. Jet and surface condensers. Air pumps. Air ejectors. Condensate extraction pumps. Fuels. Combustion: air supply and regulation. Analysis of fluid gases. Boilers, Super-heaters. Economisers. Air preheaters. Furnaces. Boiler trials. Valve, Valve gear and valve diagrams. Governing. Crank effort diagrams. Fly-wheels. Balancing of engines.

The laws of perfect gases. Expansion and compression. Ideal cycles applicable to the internal combustion engine, and their representation by pressure volume and entropy temperature diagrams. Air standard efficiencies, comparison of actual and ideal efficiency.

General properties of liquid and gaseous fuels. Calorific value and its determination. Combustion. Calculation of air-fuel ratio. Use of exhaust gas analysis. Volumetric efficiency. Gas producer.

The classification and cycles of operation of gas engines, petrol engines and heavy oil engines. Character of combustion process.

The general construction of internal combustion engines. Carburetors. Electrical ignition systems. Fuel pumps and injection systems. Governors and fuel control. Supercharges.

The mechanics of internal combustion engine-speed fluctuation—Balancing.

The testing of internal combustion engines. Apparatus and procedure. Indicators. Characteristics of Indicator diagrams. Fuel consumption and heat distribution. Engine losses. The representation and interpretation of test results.

Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machinery

Pressure of water at a point. Centre of pressure. Pressure on a surface. Flow of water through orifices, notches, a weirs. Laws of Fluid friction. Steady flow in pipes and uniform channels. General phenomena of flow in rivers. Gauging of flow in pipes and open channels. Dynamical similarity. Impact of jets on plane. Types of turbines; General principles of design of turbines. Governing of turbines; types of pumping machinery. General principles of design of centrifugal pumps. Hydraulic cranes and hoists. Hydraulic transmission gear. General principles of hydraulic transmission of power.

17. ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

A. ARCHITECTURE

1. *History of Architecture*—

Western : The Chief periods and styles from ancient Greek to modern.

Indian : Buddhist, Early Hindu, Muslim and Modern.

2. *Theory of Architecture*—

General principles. Elements of composition. Accommodation and circulation. Balance and proportion. Function Harmony and Contract Style.

3. *Architectural Construction*—

Drainage, Foundations, Materials, Walls, Roofing beams, arches and vaults-minor, elements-decoration, Plumbing, heating, ventilating lighting, acoustics, sanitation, colour.

4. *Quantities Estimates, Contracts, Laws*—

B. TOWN PLANNING

1. History of Town Planning.—Ancient medieval and modern. Effects of social changes.

2. Practice.—Surveys, General Principles, sites climate, water supply drainage; transport. Zoning focal centres and their distribution. Highways, Public service and amenities. Uniformity and variety.

3. Laws.—Authorities-Contracts, local special Bye-laws. Acquisition of land.

18. THEORY OF MACHINES AND MACHINE DESIGN

Kinematics.—Methods of determining the relative velocities of parts in machines, by calculation and by graphic methods. Simple cases of acceleration diagrams.

Cams.—Harmonic, constant-velocity and constant acceleration types; displacement, velocity and acceleration of follower.

Gears Gearing.—Theory of shape and action of teeth, simple compound and epicyclic trains. Worm gears. Strength and durability of teeth. Engine turning moment diagrams; fly-wheels, governors.

Balancing.—Rotating parts, primary balanced of reciprocating parts, including locomotive balancing and secondary balancing of 'in line' engines.

Vibrations.—Body with single degree of freedom; torsional oscillations of shafts with attached masses. Whirling of shafts.

Gyroscope.—Theory and action. Tractive effort and performance curves for vehicles. Friction and Lubrication. Dry friction, friction circles, friction clutches, screws, collar friction. Belt and rope drive.

Analysis of forces in simple mechanisms. Design of parts subjects to pure bending or pure torsion e.g., pin connections; levers; shafting, spring. Simple clutches and flexible joints in shafting.

Design of parts subjected to combined bending, torsion and direct stress, e.g., cranked members; eccentrically loaded connections (bolted and riveted).

Design involving applications of kinematics e.g., gears and bear wheels nut and screw mechanisms; cams, lubrication; design of bearings for given loads; use of ball and roller journal and thrust bearings; influence on design of fatigue and stress concentrations.

Design of belts, ropes, pulleys, flywheels, thin and thick pipes.

NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to show competency in making dimensioned hand sketches in good proportion. Drawing instruments may be used.

19. METALLURGY

Elementary consideration of the structure of metals. Crystals, grains, grain boundaries; Construction and interpretation of thermal equilibrium diagrams.

Structure of alloys; eutectics; solid solutions, intermetallic compounds—critical points in straight carbon steel.

Mechanical properties and their assessment. Standard methods of testing elementary effects of mechanical work on structure and physical properties. Fatigue, Creep, Corrosion. Plastic properties.

Iron and Steel—

Methods of manufacture; brief outline of pig iron manufacture. The different types of pig iron and their uses; hematite, basic foundry cold-blast. Wrought iron. Steel-making regarded as a chemical process. Outline of crucible, Bessemer open-hearth, and electrical furnace practice. Relationship between process and manufacture and specific properties.

Effects of common elements of carbon steel. British Standard Specification for plain carbon steels. Structure of steel ingots as cast. Effects of hot and cold deformation on the structure and mechanical properties of steel. Effects of alloy elements. The common alloy steels. High-speed steels. Classification of straight-carbon and alloy steels according to their uses.

Cast Iron.—Malleable cast iron. Moulding Influence of design and section thickness on the structure of iron and steel castings.

Machinability of ferrous metals as affected by composition and treatment.

Non-ferrous metals—

A study of the uses, physical, and mechanical properties of the principal non-ferrous alloys of industrial importance, with special reference to standard specifications. Hot and cold working. Alloys suitable for diecasting, Bearing Metals. Relationship between structure and duty.

Heat Treatment of Metals.

General industrial pyrometry.

Normalizing, annealing, quenching, and tempering of plain carbon steels—effects of microstructure and mechanical properties. Case-hardening and nitriding. Temper-brilleness mass effects, strain-ageing.

Grain, growth and recrystallisation ageing. Heat treatment plan and equipment.

Technology of Working Processes—

(a) Hot stamping and forging. Variation in procedure for different materials. Effect on physical properties and structure. Flow of metal during process. Correct and incorrect fibre direction; evidence of macro-section.

(b) Press work. Suitability of materials. Drawing operations of varying depths and metal flow. Interstage annealing. Material inspection at various stages.

(c) Welding. The effect of electric arc and oxyacetylene processes on materials. Electrodes and fluxes. Structure of welds. Inspection of welds.

(d) Extrusion. Material available. Type of work possible.

20. WORKSHOP TECHNOLOGY

Material.—The composition, physical property and engineering uses of the more common metals, their alloys such as cast iron, malleable iron, mild steel, medium carbon steel, phosphor, bronze and light alloys etc.

Tools steels carbon and high-speed steel and their suitability for different kinds of tools.

Heat-Treatment.—The relation between the heat-treatment and the physical property of plain carbon steels.

The effect of Carbon.—Critical temperatures. Hardening, tempering, annealing, normalizing and case hardening. Types of furnaces. Temperature measurement and Castrol Quenching media.

Manufacturing Processes.—An outline of the preparatory processes on materials. Electrodes and fluxes. Structure of forgings, drop stamping, rolling and drawing metal bars. Dishing, drawing, pressing and extruding; brazing and soldering, welding by Arc, and welding and cutting by acetylene gas blow pipe flame.

Measuring, Gauging and Inspection.—General principle of interchangeable production and limit gauging.

Standards.—Systems of limits and fits for plain and screwed work. Tolerances, limits, clearance, interference. Tolerance associated with different machining operations.

Type of Limit Gauges.—Advantages of adjustable gauges.

Measuring equipment.—Use of surface of plates, squares, Angles of tools for cutting different materials and purposes. rules, protractors. Conversion factor. Standard workshop gauges, their accuracies and uses.

Cutting Tools.—Cutting action of tools such as hand tools lathe tools, drills, reamers, milling cutters, dies, taps etc. Angles of tools for cutting different materials and purposes. Measurement of tool angles. Cutting speeds and feeds. Estimating machining times.

Machine Tools.—Fundamental principles in the production of machine surfaces. Principal features of construction and function of general purpose machines such as lathes, sensitive drills, radial and vertical drilling machines, shaping slotting planning and boring machines; plan milling machines, capstan and turret lathe, grinding and lapping machines.

Lubrication.—Types and uses of cutting solutions. Selection and methods of application.

Operation Planning.—Planning the operation layout for production and estimation of floor to floor times for machined parts.

21. WORKSHOP ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

Factory Organisation.—Essentials for a sound system of works organisation. Division of managerial duties. Cost section. Administrative Division. Technical Division. Works Manager's departments.

Place of the foreman in Works Organisation.—Choice of Foreman; duties of foreman; maintenance of discipline, supervision and instructions. Attitude towards workers, care of materials, tools and equipment, analytical study of machines. men and methods; records maintenance; bonus to foreman.

Workers and working conditions.—The problem of incentives, fair and adequate wages, satisfactory working conditions, fair and sympathetic treatment. Suggestions from employees : day wage system, piece work system; premium or bonus system; profit sharing scheme; what is a fair day's wage; higher wages must result in greater output. Problem of factory discipline; proper time keeping; check on absenteeism, check on loitering. Workers rules and regulations. Efficiency records. Works Committee. Duties and responsibilities of employers and labour. Labour relations.

Stores Organisation.—Functions of the Stores Department. Efficient handling and control of stores. Material issue requests; record of material issued. Bin cards; stores record cards; Duties of Stores Accountants; materials returned from job. Advantages of good store keeping and store recording.

Labour Organisation.—Training of employees; recording of time and performance; time recording metal discs; mechanical time recorder; job cards, piece work cards; piece work rules; overtime slips, pass out slips; preparation of wages sheets and payment of wages for overtime; transfer from one department to another; fines; Works Committees.

Method of remunerating Labour.—Time and day-rate system; piece work method; combination of day-rate and piece work; bonus methods; high wage plan; collective bonus plans; profit sharing scheme; essential factors for wages as an incentive to efficiency.

Production Organisation.—The Works Planning Department and Progress Department, estimating department, inspection departments and duties of inspection department. Budget control; statistical reports; standardisation and mass production, internal transport; tool service, maintenance service, drawing and design service.

Labour Welfare.—Labour welfare activities; hours of work and adequate wages; accident, safety protections, shops cleanliness and sanitation, lighting and ventilation; factory discontent, transport to and from factory; educational facilities, canteen and mess facilities; medical aid; amenities for sports and games; works library.

Maintenance of rigid discipline—

Cost Accounting and Cost Control.—Main elements of costs; material and labour expenses; item usually included in work on cost; office on cost; duties of the cost office, ascertaining of prime cost of articles; method of record and internal check, work orders; stock orders, pending orders, charging direct materials cost; materials issue requisitions; return of materials to stores; transfer of materials from one job to another; material issue, wages etc.; detailed consideration of on cost items. Allocation and distribution of expenses; method of recording works expenses in cost and cost records.

22. APPLIED ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT

Circuit principles involved in the following :—

Vacuum tube amplifiers, typical circuits for different applications, feed back; broadband amplifiers; D.C. amplifiers.

Transistor amplifiers, typical circuits, design for temperature stabilisation.

Low and high frequency oscillators. Conventional circuits, relaxation oscillators; frequency multipliers and dividers; frequency stabilization.

Pulse and sweep circuits, counting circuits.

Modulators and detectors; typical circuits for amplitude frequency and phase modulation.

Power supply systems for electronic equipments-rectifiers, filters voltage regulated powers supplies.

Industrial electronic circuits for induction heating welding and speed control of electric motors.

Typical circuits used in television receivers.

23. HYDROLOGY

General.—Hydrologic cycle, scope and application of Hydrology.

Precipitation.—Measurement of precipitation; precipitation gauge network.

Stream flow.—Water stage measurement, discharge observations, stage-discharge relation, analysis of stream flow data, adjustment of stream flow data.

Evaporation and Transpiration.—Factors affecting evaporation, evaporation control.

Groundwater.—Movement of ground water, hydraulics of wells, ground water yield; replenishment and drainage.

Hydrograph analysis.—Components of the hydrograph, shape of the hydrograph.

Rainfall.—Run-off relationship, seasonal and annual relationship, extrapolation of run-off from rainfall data.

Estimation of floods.—Estimation of peak flows by empirical formulae, by unit hydrograph, curves and other frequency methods.

Sedimentation.—Elementary knowledge of bed-load and suspended load equations principles of computing total transport rate, measurement of sediment; sedimentation of reservoirs.

24. GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Generation

Sources of energy : coal, oil, gas, atomic fuel and water at high level. Availability and relative cost of generation in India.

Choice, location, type and layout of Hydroelectric power plant and steam turbine power plant. Fundamental Principles of Nuclear Power Generation. Comparative data and special features of various types of power plant. Layout and essential connections of generators, transformers, main and sectional busbars, disconnectors and circuit-breakers in generating stations and sub-stations. Construction and action of modern high voltage circuit-breakers. Parallel operation of alternators and inter-connected stations. Synchronisers. Different methods of grounding the neutral in power stations. Voltage, frequency and power factor control. Use of reactors and the calculations of short-circuit K.V.A. due to balanced and unbalanced faults. Protection of generators and transformers. Steady state stability of power system and elements of transient stability.

Transmission

The construction, erection, testing and maintenance of transmission lines. Calculation of constants and voltage regulation of overhead lines. Under-ground Cables : construction : capacitance of, and electrostatic stresses in, concentric cables and h.v. bushings. Calculation of charging current in lines and cables; abnormal voltage rises, surges; corona. Different types of insulators, voltage distribution in insulator strings. Protection against voltage surges and automatic protective systems for ring mains and duplicate feeders including modern systems of protection for long lines, use of reactors and condensers. Principles of grounding/Mechanical design of overhead lines.

Distribution

Calculations relating to feeder, distributor and service mains. Relative weights of copper for different types of d.c. and a.c. distribution systems. Characteristics and control of synchronous converters and rectifiers; sub-station layout. Laying, testing, maintenance and fault location in networks. Voltage and power factor adjustment methods.

APPENDIX II

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

[These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the pro-

bability of their coming up to the required physical standard. The regulations are also intended to provide guide lines to the medical examiners and a candidate who does not satisfy the minimum requirements prescribed in the regulations, cannot be declared fit by the medical examiners. However, while holding that a candidate is not fit according to the norms laid down in these regulations, it would be permissible for a Medical Board to recommend to the Government of India for reasons specifically recorded in writing that he may be admitted to service without disadvantage to Government.

2. It should, however, be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves, absolute discretion to reject or accept any candidate after considering the report of the Medical Board].

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidate of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to Medical Board, to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight, and chest girth, the candidates should be hospitalised for investigation and X-ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not by the Board.

(b) However, for certain Services the minimum standard for height and chest girth, without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows :—

Name of Service	Height	Chest girth fully expanded	Expansion
Railway Engineering Service,			
Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal:—			
(a) For Male candidates .	152 cm.	84 cm.	5 cm.
(b) For Female candidates.	150 cm.	79 cm.	5 dm.

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwali, Assamese, Nagaland Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

(c) For the Military Engineer Services, Class I and the Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I, a minimum expansion of 5 centimetres will be required in the matter of measurement of the chest.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows :—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard, the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in centimetres and parts of a centimetre to halves.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows :—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in centimetres, 84—89, 86—93.5 etc. In recording the measure-

ments, fractions of less than half a centimetre should not be noted.

N.B.—The height and chest of the candidate should be measured twice before coming to a final decision.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in kilograms, fractions of half a kilogram should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:—

(i) *General.*—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any morbid conditions of eyes, eyelids or contiguous structure of such a sort as to render or are likely at future date to render him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity.*—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision but the naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the Medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye.

The standards for distant and near vision with or without glasses shall be as follows:—

Services	Distant vision		Near vision	
	Better eye (Corrected Vision)	Worse eye (Corrected Vision)	Better eye (Corrected Vision)	Worse eye (Corrected Vision)

A. Technical

1. Railway Engineering Services, (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal)	6/6	6/12	J.I	J.II
2. Central Engineering Services Class I & II, Central Electrical Engineering Services, Class I, and Class II, Indian Inspection Service, Class I, Indian Supply Service, Class I, Central water Engineering Service (Class I), Central Power Engineering Service (Class I), and Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I	6/9	6/9		
3. Military Engineering Services, (Class I), Telegraph Engineering Service, (Class I) and Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I				
4. Indian Railway Stores Service.	6/9	6/12	J.I	J.II

NOTE : (1)

(a) In respect of the Technical Services mentioned at A above, the total amount of Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed —4.00 D. Total amount of Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed +4.00 D.

(b) In every case of myopia, fundus examination should be carried out and the results recorded. In the event of any pathological condition being present which is likely to be progressive and affect the efficiency of the candidate, he shall be declared unfit.

NOTE : (2)

The testing of colour vision shall be essential in respect of the Technical Services mentioned at A above.

Colour perception should be graded into a higher and lower grade depending upon the size of aperture in the lantern as described in the table below:—

Grade	Higher grade of colour perception	Lower grade of colour perception
1. Distance between the lamp and the candidate	16'	16'
2. Size of aperture	1.3 mm	13 mm
3. Time of exposure	5 seconds	5 seconds

For the Railway Engineering Services (Civil, Electrical Signal and Mechanical) and other Services connected with the safety of the public, higher grade of colour vision is essential but for others lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient.

Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition of signal red, green and white colours with ease and without hesitation. Both the Ishihara's plates and Edridge's Green lantern shall be used for testing colour vision.

NOTE (3) Field of vision.—The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all Services by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

NOTE (4) Night Blindness.—Night blindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of night blindness or dark adaptation is prescribed. The Medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g., recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognise various objects in a darkened room after he has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidate's own statements should not always be relied upon, but they should be given due consideration.

NOTE (5) For Central Engineering Services, the candidates may be required to pass the colour vision test and undergo tests for night blindness when considered necessary by the Medical Board.

NOTE (6) Ocular conditions, other than visual acuity.—

(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.

(b) *Squint.*—For Technical Services mentioned at A above where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard should be considered as a disqualification. For other Services, the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.

(c) *One-eyed persons.*—The medical board may recommend one eyed person for appointment if it is satisfied that he can perform all the functions for the particular job for which he is a candidate provided further that the visual acuity in the functioning eye is 6/6 for distant vision and 0.6 for near vision and the refractory error is not more than plus or minus 4.00 D and the fundus of the functioning eye should

reveal no abnormality. This relaxation in visual standards will be applicable to only one-eyed persons in view of their disability and not to persons with binocular vision. This relaxation will not apply to the Railway Engineering Services (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal) in whose cases one-eye will constitute a disqualification.

NOTE (7). Contact Lenses.—During the medical examination of a candidate, the use of contact lenses is not to be allowed.

NOTE (8). It is necessary that when conducting eye test, the illumination of the type letters for distant vision should have an illumination of 15 foot-candles.

NOTE (9). It shall be open to Government to relax any one of the conditions in favour of any candidate for special reasons.

7. Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows :—

- (i) With young subjects 15—25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- (ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 mm. and diastolic over 90 mm. should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalisation report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-Ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the Medical Board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient and particularly his arm is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 m.m. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Re-checking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level, they may disappear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the results recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests, the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the Glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations, clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test and will submit his opinion

to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

8(a). A woman candidate who as a result of tests is found to be pregnant of 12 weeks standing or over, should be declared temporarily unfit until the confinement is over. She should be re-examined for a fitness certificate six weeks after the date of confinement, subject to the production of a medical certificate of fitness from a registered medical practitioner.

9. The following additional points should be observed :—

(a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist.

Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services and Military Engineer Services;

- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination;
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above Services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgement in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner :—

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any of the candidate concerned.

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government or the appointing authority as the case may be that he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

The report of the Medical Board should be treated as confidential.

In cases where a candidate is declared unfit for appointment in the Government service, the grounds for rejection may be communicated to the candidate in broad terms without giving minute details regarding the defects pointed out by the Medical Board.

In cases where a Medical Board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.

In the case of candidates who are to be declared "Temporally Unfit" the period specified for re-examination should not ordinarily exceed six months at the maximum. On re-examination after the specified period these candidates, should not be declared temporarily unfit for a further period but a final decision in regard to their fitness for appointment or otherwise should be given.

(a) Candidate's statement and declaration

The candidate must make the Statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the warning contained in the Note below :—

1. State your name in full (in block letters).

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2. State your age and birth place.

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2(a) Do you belong to races such as Gorkhas, Garwallis, Assamese, Nagaland Tribals etc. whose average height is distinctly lower? Answer 'Yes' or 'No', and if the answer is 'Yes', state the name of the race.

3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, Intermittent or any other fever enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis;

(b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical surgical treatment ?

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4. When were you last vaccinated ?

5. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to over-work or any other cause ?

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6. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family :—

Father's age if living and state of health	Father's age at death and cause of death	No. of brothers living their ages and state of health	No. of brothers dead, their ages at and cause of death
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

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Candidate's Signature.....
Signed in my presence

Signature of Chairman of the Board

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) Physical examination.

1. General development..... Good.....
Fair..... Poor..... Nutrition: Thin.....
Average..... Obese..... Height (without shoes)..... Weight..... Best Weight.....
When?..... Any recent change in weight.

Temperature..... Girth of Chest:

(1) (After full inspiration)

(2) (After full expiration)

2. Skin : Any obvious disease.....

3. Eyes : (1) Any disease.....

(2) Night blindness.....

(3) Defect in colour vision.....

(4) Field of vision.....

(5) Visual acuity.....

(6) Fundus Examination.....

Acuity of vision	Naked eye	with glasses	Strength of glasses		
			Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant Vision	R.E.				
	L.E.				
Near Vision	R.E.				
	L.E.				
Hypermetropia (Manifest)	R.E.				
	L.E.				

4. Ears : Inspection..... Hearing, Right Ear.....
..... Left Ear.....

5. Glands..... Thyroid.....

6. Condition of teeth.....

7. Respiratory System: Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs.
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If yes, explain fully.....

8. Circulatory System:

(a) Heart : Any organic lesions ?

Rate Standing.....

After hopping 25 times.....

Two minutes after hopping.....

(b) Blood Pressure : Systolic.....

Diastolic.....

9. Abdomen : Girth..... Tenderness.....
Hernia.....

(a) Palpable : Liver..... Spleen.....
..... Kidneys..... Tumours..

(b) Haemorrhoids..... Fistula.....

10. Nervous System : Indications of nervous or mental disabilities.....

11. Loco-Motor System : Any abnormality.....

12. Genito Urinary System : Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., Urine Analysis :

(a) Physical appearance.....(b) Sp. Gr.....

(c) Albumen.....

(d) Sugar.....

(e) Casts.....

(f) Cells.....

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest.....

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate.

15. For which Services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he congenitally unfit ?

16. Is the candidate fit for Field Service?

Note.—The Board should record their findings under one of the following three categories:

(i) Fit.....

(ii) Unfit on account.....

(iii) Temporarily unfit on account of.....

President.....

Member.....

Place.....

Date.....

APPENDIX III

Brief particulars relating to the Services/Posts, to which recruitment is being made on the results of this examination.

1. Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers and Indian Railway Stores Service.

(1) Appointments will be on probation for a period of three years during which the service of the officers will be liable to termination by three months' notice on either side. Probationary Officers will be required to undergo practical training for the first two years. Those who complete this training successfully and are otherwise considered suitable will be placed in charge of a working post provided they have passed the prescribed departmental and other examinations. It must be noted that these examinations should, as a rule, be passed at the first chance and that save under exceptional circumstances, a second chance will not be allowed. Failure to pass any of the examinations may result in the termination of the service and will in any case involve stoppage of increments.

At the end of one year in a working post, the probationary officers will be required to pass a final examination, both practical and theoretical and will, as a rule, be confirmed if they are considered fit for appointment in all respects. In cases where the probationary period is extended for any reason, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments on their passing the departmental examinations, and on being confirmed, will be subject to the rules and orders in force from time to time.

If for any reasons not beyond his control, a probationer wishes to withdraw from training or probation, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

NOTE (i)—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

NOTE (ii).—Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. The test in the Staff College is compulsory and a second chance in the event of failure, will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the Officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service and in any case the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the tests, their period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary.

NOTE (iii).—In the Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers on Railways where there are specialised Tele-Communications posts, an additional training for a period of six months in Tele-Communications may be arranged in any particular case.

(2) (a) Probationers will not be permitted to apply for appointment elsewhere or appear for examination or selection for recruitment to other services.

(b) In cases where Probationers have already appeared at the Combined Competitive Examinations prior to their allotment to the Railway Service and qualify for appointment to services other than the Railway Services, the question of their release from Railway Service will be considered only when they are prepared to refund in cash the cost of their training and other moneys paid to them during the period of their probation before they are actually relieved.

(3) Probationers should have already passed or should pass during the period of probation an examination in Hindi in the Dev Nagri script of an approved standard. This examination may be the "PRAVEEN" Hindi Examination which is conducted by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, or one of the equivalent Examinations recognised by the Central Government.

No probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 450.00 per month unless he fulfils this requirement; and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.

(4) Officers recruited under these rules—

- (a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and
- (b) shall subscribe to the State Railway (non-contributory) Provided Fund under the Rules of that Fund; as applicable to railway servants.

(5) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in sub-para (9).

(6) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force as applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

(7) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers appointed in the Railway Engineering Services (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal) will be liable to serve in the Indian Railway Stores Services if and when called upon to do so.

(8) The relative seniority of officers appointed under these rules will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

(9) The following are the rates of pay admissible:—

Junior Scale : Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—
670—EB—35—950.

Senior Scale : Rs. 700 (6th year and under)—40—
1,100—50/2—1,250.

Junior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.
Intermediate Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,600—100—
1,800.

Senior Administrative Grade :

Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers, Indian
Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers — Rs. 2,000
—100—2,500.

Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers, Indian
Railway Service of Signal Engineers and Indian

Railway Stores Service—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—
125—2,250.

NOTE.—(i) Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 400.00 to Rs. 450.00 P.M. in the time scale.

Increments from Rs. 400.00 to Rs. 450.00 will not be granted if they fail to pass the Departmental examination within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training their pay from the date following that on which the last examination ends, will be fixed at the stage in the time scale which they would have otherwise attained but no arrears of pay would be allowed to them. In such cases the date of future increments will not be affected.

The increments from Rs. 400.00 to Rs. 450.00 and from Rs. 450.00 to Rs. 480.00 may, however, be granted in advance during the period of probation, if the probationary officer passes the first and second departmental examinations respectively in accordance with extant instructions.

NOTE (ii).—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer will be regulated subject to the provisions of Rule 2018A [F.R.22-B(1)]—R.II.

(10) The increments will be given subject to sub-para to Note (i) under sub-para (9) above for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

(11) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any :

Provided that such person :—

- (a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment.
- (b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(12) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection, mere seniority does not confer any claim for such promotion.

(13) In all matters not specifically provided for herein, the probationary officers will be governed by the provisions of the Indian Railway Codes as amended from time to time and other orders in force issued by competent authorities.

2. *Central Engineering Service, Class I, Central Engineering Service, Class II, Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I and Central Electrical Engineering Service Class II*

(a) The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for two years. They would be required to pass the prescribed departmental examinations during the period of probation. On satisfactory completion of their probation, they would be considered for confirmation or continuance in their appointment if permanent posts are available. Government may extend the period of probation of two years.

If on the expiration of the period of probation or of any extension thereof Government are of opinion that the officer is not fit for permanent employment/retention or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that the officer will not be fit for permanent appointment/retention on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the officer or pass such order as they think fit.

(b) As things stand at present, all officers appointed to Central Engineering Services Class I have a reasonable chance of promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer after completion of five years' service in the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer subject to the condition that they are otherwise found fit for such promotion.

(c) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any:

Provided that such person—

- (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(d) The following are the rates of pay admissible :
Central Engineering Service, Class I and Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I :—

Junior Scale : Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.

Senior Scale : Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Administrative (Selection) Posts :

Superintending Engineers : Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.

Chief Engineers : Rs. 2,000 fixed.

Engineer-in-Chief : Rs. 2,500—125/2—2,750 (for Central Engineering Service, Class I only).

Central Engineering Service, Class II and Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II :—

Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.

NOTE (1).—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer, will be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R. 22-B(I).

NOTE (2).—Normally no increments will be allowed during the period of probation. However, the officers appointed to Class I Engineering Services, who clear the departmental examination during the period of probation are allowed to draw advance increment raising their pay to Rs. 450 p.m. from the date of passing the examinations.

3. Indian Inspection Service and Indian Supply Service :—

(a) Selected candidates will be appointed on probation for a period of two years. On completion of the period of probation the officers, if considered fit for permanent appointment will be confirmed in their appointments subjects to availability of permanent posts. The Government may extend the period of two years of probation.

If on the expiration of the period of probation or any extension thereof, the Government are of the opinion that an officer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension thereof, they are satisfied that any officer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension they may discharge the officer or pass such order as they think fit.

The officers will also be required to pass a prescribed test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any :—

Provided that such person—

- (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(c) The following are the rates of pay admissible.

Grade III-Junior Class I Scale 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.

Grade II—Senior Class I Scale 700—40—1,000—50/2—1,250.

Grade—Administrative Selection Posts 1,300—60—1,600 (with a selection Grace of Rs. 1,600—100—1,800)

Super time-scale posts

(i) Indian Supply Service	(a) Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.
	(b) Rs. 2,000—125—2,250.
	(c) Rs. 2,500—125/2—2,750.

(ii) Indian Inspection Service	Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.
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NOTE.—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer will be regulated subject to the provisions of F.R. 22-B(I).

4. Military Engineer Services, Class I :—

(a) The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for a period of two years. A probationer during his probationary period may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe. If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient or if the probationer fails to pass the prescribed tests during the period, Government may discharge him. On the conclusion of the period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory. Government may either discharge him or extend the period of probation for such further periods as Government may consider fit.

Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) (i) The selected candidates shall, if so required, be liable to serve as Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces for a period of not less than 4 years including the period spent on training if any, provided that such a candidate (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment; and (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(ii) The candidate shall also be subject to Civilians in Defence Services (Field Service Liability) Rules of 1957 published under S.R.O. No. 92, dated 9th March, 1957. They will be medically examined in accordance with the medical standards laid down therein.

(c) The following are the rates of pay admissible:

Assistant Executive Engineer	Rs. 400—400—450—30
Assistant Surveyor of Works	junior scale —600—35—670—EB.35—950.

Assistant Technical Examiner	700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.
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Executive Engineer	1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.
Surveyor of Works	100—1,800.

Technical Examiner	1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.
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Superintending Engineer	1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.
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Superintending Surveyor of Works	100—1,800.
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Superintending Technical Examiner	1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.
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Deputy Chief Engineer	Rs. 1300—60—1600—100—1800 plus Rs. 100 as special pay.
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Chief Technical Examiner	Under consideration
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Chief Surveyor of Works	1,800—100—2,000.
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Chief Engineer	Rs. 2000 (Fixed).
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5. Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I :—

(a) Selected candidates will be appointed as Assistant Managers (Probationers). The period of probation will be three years. The period of probation may be reduced or extended by the Government on the recommendation of the Director General, Ordnance Factories. An Assistant Manager (Probationer) will undergo such practical training as shall be provided by Government and may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe. The language tests will include a test in Hindi.

On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government will confirm the officer in his appointment. If, however, during or at the end of the period of probation his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him or extend his period of probation for such period as Government may think fit.

(b) (i) Selected candidates shall, if so required, be liable to serve as Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any; provided that such person (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment and (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(ii) The candidates shall also be subject to Civilians in Defence Services (Field Service Liability) Rules 1957, published under S.R.O. No. 92, dated 9th March, 1957. They will be medically examined in accordance with the medical standards laid down therein.

(c) The following are the rates of pay admissible :

	Rs.
Assistant Manager /	Junior Scale : 400—400—450—30—
Technical Staff Officer	600—35—670—EB— 35—950.
	Senior Scale :
Deputy Manager/Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories	700—40—1,100— 50/2—1,250.
Manager/Senior Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories	1,100—50—1,400
Deputy General Manager/General Manager, Grade II/Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories, Gr. II	1,300—60—1,600— 100—1,800.
General Manager, Grade I/Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories Grade I	1,800—100—2,000
General Manager, (Selection Grade/Deputy Director General, Ordnance Factories)	2,000—125—2,250
Additional Director General, Ordnance Factories	2,250—125—2,500
Director General Ordnance Factories	3,250 fixed.

NOTE : The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer will be regulated subject to the provision of Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 15(6)/64/D(Aptts)/10511/D(Civ-1), dated the 25th November 1965, as amended from time to time.

6. Telegraph Engineering Services, Class I :—

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years. If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith. On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment if permanent vacancies are available or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of the Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the Government may think fit.

Officers will be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed during the period of probation. They will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) Officers will also be required to pass professional and language tests.

(c) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any :—

Provided that such person—

- (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(d) The following are the rates of pay admissible :—

Junior Scale : Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—

670—EB—35—950.

Senior Scale : Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Junior Administrative Grade : 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—

125—2,250.

Members (P & T Board) : Rs. 2,250.

NOTE.—The pay of a Government Servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer will be regulated subject to the provision of F.R. 22-B(1).

In case the substantive pay is or exceeds Rs. 510 an officer in the Junior Scale of TES Class I will not draw any increment till he passes the departmental examination.

7. Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service and Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service :—

(i) Persons recruited to the post of Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer in the Central Water and Power Commission shall be on probation for a period of two years.

Provided that the Government may, where necessary, extend the said period of two years for a further period not exceeding one year.

If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to above or any extension thereof, as the case may be, the Government are of the opinion that a candidate is not fit for permanent appointment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that he will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period of probation or extension, they may discharge or revert him to his substantive post or pass such order as they think fit.

During the period of probation, the candidates may be required by the Government to undergo such course of training and instructions and to pass such examination and tests as it may think fit, as a condition to satisfactory completion of probation.

(ii) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person :—

- (a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- (b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(iii) The officers appointed to the posts of Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer can look forward to promotion to higher grades of Deputy Director/Executive Engineer/Superintending Engineer/Director (Ordinary Grade)/Director/Superintending Engineer (Selection Grade) and Chief Engineer, after fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

The scales of pay for Class I Engineering posts in Central Water and Power Commission are as follows :—

(Civil and Mechanical Posts in the Water Wing)

	Rs.
1. Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer	400—400—450—30— 600—35—670—EB— 35—950.
2. Deputy Director/Executive Engineer	700—40—1,100—50/2— 1,250.
3. Superintending Engineer/Director (Ordinary Grade)	1,300—60—1,600— 100—1,800.
4. Director Selection Grade/Superintending Engineer (Selection Grade)	1,800—100—2,000
5. Chief Engineer	2,000 (fixed)

(Electrical and Mechanical Posts in the Power Wing)

	Rs.
1. Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer	400—400—450—30— 600—35—670—EB— 35—950.
2. Deputy Director/Executive Engineer	700—40—1,100—50/2— —1,250.
3. Superintending Engineer/Director (Ordinary Grade)	1,300—60—1,600— 100—1,800
4. Director (Selection Grade)	100—1,700.
5. Deputy Chief Engineer	1,800—100—2,000
6. Chief Engineer	1,800—100—2,000
	2,000 (fixed)

8. Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I:

(a) The selected candidates will be appointed as Assistant Executive Engineer on probation for two years. On the completion of the period of probation, if they are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Executive Engineer if permanent vacancies are available. The Government may extend the period of probation of two years.

If on the expiration of the period of probation or of any extension thereof, Government are of the opinion that an Assistant Executive Engineer is not fit for permanent employment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Executive Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such periods or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Executive Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

The officers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person—

- (a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- (b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years;

(c) The following are the rates of pay admissible;

Junior Class I posts (Assistant Executive Engineer) :—
Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—
35—950.

Senior Class I (Selection) Posts (Executive Engineer) :—
Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Administrative (Selection) Class I Posts :—
Superintending Engineer Roads) :—Rs. 1,300—
60—1,600—100—1,800.

Superintending Engineer (Bridges) :—Rs. 1,300—
60—1,600—100—1,800.

Superintending Engineer (Mechanical) :—Rs. 1,300—
60—1,600—100—1,800.

Higher Administrative (Selection) Class I posts :

Chief Engineer (Roads) :—Rs. 2,000 (fixed).

Chief Engineer (Bridges) :—Rs. 2,000 (fixed).

Chief Engineer (Mechanical) :—Rs. 2,000

Additional Director General (Roads) :—Rs.
2,500 (fixed).

Additional Director General (Bridges) :—
Rs. 2,500 (fixed).

Director General (Roads Development) :—Rs.
3,000 (fixed).

NOTE—The pay of a Government Servant, who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer in the Central Engineering Services, Class I/Class II will be regulated subject to the provision of F.R. 22-B(I).

9. Post of Assistant Development Officer (Engineering) in the Directorate General of Technical Development :

- (a) Persons recruited to the post of Assistant Development Officer (Engineering) in the Directorate General of Technical Development will be on probation for a period of two years.
- (b) The scale of pay of this Class I (Gazetted) post is Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.
- (c) Assistant Development Officers with 5 years' service in the grade are eligible for promotion to the post of Development Officer in the Directorate General of Technical Development in the scale of pay of Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,150—EB—1,300—60—1,600. 50% of the posts in the cadre of Development Officer is filled by promotion. Development Officers are eligible for promotion as Industrial Adviser (Rs. 1,800—2,000); Industrial Advisers are eligible for promotion to the post of Senior Industrial Adviser (Rs. 2,000—2,250), and Senior Industrial Adviser in turn are also eligible for promotion to the post of Director General (Technical Development) (Rs. 3,000).
- (d) Any person appointed on the result of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India for a period of not less than 4 years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person—

- (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of such appointment;
- (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

10. Post of Deputy Armament Supply Officer, Grade II (Class I) in the Indian Navy.

- (a) The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for a period of two years.
- (b) The scale of pay attached to the post is Rs. 400—
400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.

NOTE.—The pay of the Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity immediately prior to his appointment as a probationer may be regulated subject to the provision of F.R. 22-B(1), and the corresponding article in CSR applicable to probationers in the Indian Navy.

11. Posts in the Geological Survey of India—

Persons recruited to the posts of Assistant Drilling Engineer/Mechanical Engineer (Junior) (Class I Posts) and Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Class II posts) in the Geological Survey of India in a temporary capacity will be on probation for a period of two years. Retention in service for a further period over two years will depend on assessment of their work during the period of probation. This period may be extended at the discretion of the Government. They will receive pay in the time scale of Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950 and Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800, respectively. On completion of their period of probation satisfactorily, if they are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be considered for confirmation according to rules subject to the availability of substantive vacancies.

The persons appointed to the posts of Assistant Drilling Engineer/Mechanical Engineer (Junior) and Assistant Mechanical Engineer in the Geological Survey of India, if so required, will be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India for a period of not less than four years including the period of training, if any :

Provided that such a person—

- (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment as Assistant Drilling Engineer/Mechanical Engineer (Junior) or Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Geological Survey of India, and
- (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

The following is the field of promotion open to those found fit according to the rules and instructions on the subject :

A—For Assistant Drilling Engineer (Class I)

- (i) Deputy Drilling Engineer—Rs. 700—40—1,100—
—50/2—1,250.
- (ii) Drilling Engineer—Rs 1,300—60—1,600
- (iii) Additional Chief Drilling Engineer—Rs 1,600—100
—1,800.
- (iv) Chief Drilling Engineer—Rs 1,600—100—2,000.

B—For Mechanical Engineer (Junior) Class I

Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Class II)

- (i) Mechanical Engineer (Junior)—Rs. 400—400—450
—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.
- (ii) Mechanical Engineer (Senior)—Rs 700—40—1,100
—50/2—1,250.
- (iii) Superintending Mechanical Engineer—Rs. 1,300—60
—1,600.

The Officers recruited in the Geological Survey of India will be required to serve anywhere in India or outside the country.

NOTE.—The pay of a Government servant who held a permanent post other than a tenure post in a substantive capacity prior to his appointment as a probationer will be regulated subject to the provision of F.R. 22-B(1).

12. Other permanent/temporary posts carrying generally the following Scales of pay :—

	Rs.
(i)	400—950
(ii)	350—900

Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person—

- (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after expiry of ten years from the date of appointment.
- (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

